

3 1761 118923457

CA2 φN
ED 21
-66H75C

Government
Publications
Publication



HUNGARY

Rev. 1967

PREPARED BY

THE TRADE AND INDUSTRY BRANCH

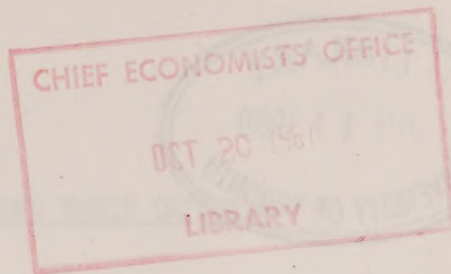
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS AND DEVELOPMENT

950 YONGE STREET

TORONTO, ONTARIO

*2. Distribution Economics
manipulated*

C426N
ED 21
66 H75C



HUNGARY

September, 1966

Revised August, 1967

Prepared by:

Joseph V. Lehner
Economist
Industrial Research Section



HUNGARY: THE COUNTIES AND THEIR CAPITALS



THE ARMY AND NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES



HUNGARY

CONTENT

<u>Section:</u>	<u>Page</u>
1. Geography	1
2. Climate	1
3. Population	1
4. Constitution and Government	3
5. Economy - General	3
6. Agriculture	4
7. Forestry	9
8. Mining	10
9. Industry	11
10. Electricity	14
11. Atomic Energy	15
12. Gross National Product	15
13. Foreign Trade	17
14. Canadian Trade with Hungary	27
15. Balance of Trade	31
16. Balance of Payment	32
17. Economic and Trade Policy	32
18. Conclusion	32

TABLES I - Selected Hungarian Financial Statistics

II - Hungary's Budget

III - Selected Statistical Data on Health Personnel in Hungary

IV - United States Exports to Hungary

V - Selected Statistical Data

Appendix A - Imports of Hungary, by Commodities and Countries, 1964.

B - Exports of Hungary, by Commodities and Countries, 1964.

C - Directory of Hungarian Foreign Trading Companies.

D - Selected Hungarian Trade Agreements.

E - Selected Hungarian Licensing Agreements with Foreign Countries.

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2024 with funding from
University of Toronto

<https://archive.org/details/31761118923457>

HUNGARY

1. Geography

Hungary is bounded to the north by Czechoslovakia, 377.8 miles, (608 km), to the east by the Soviet Union, 133.6 miles, (215 km) and Rumania, 268.4 miles, (432 km), to the south by Yugoslavia, 392.1 miles, (631 km) and to the west by Austria, 221.2 miles, (356 km).

Hungary occupies an area of 36,000 sq. miles, (93,000 square kilometers). The terrain of the country includes an extensive central plain and mountains of medium height alternating with hilly country. About two thirds of the area is not more than 200 meters above sea level.

Budapest, 1,935,531 inhabitants - 1965 estimate, is the political, economic and cultural heart of Hungary. Other important cities are: Miskolc (157,500 inhabitants), Debrecen (130,000), Pecs (110,000) and Szeged (100,000).

Two great rivers cross the land. The main one, the Danube, covers 261 miles inside the country's frontiers and the most important artery of the water system in the east. The Tisza, runs 359 miles across the Great Plain.

2. Climate

Hungary is situated in the temperate zone and its climate is predominantly continental with oceanic influences. The mean annual temperature is 50°F. The lowest and the highest temperature so far measured in Hungary are -29°F and +113°F.

January is the coldest month of the year, while July is the hottest. Annual rainfall averages 600 mm. Most rain falls in May or June.

3. Population

At the beginning of 1963, Hungary had 10,104,000 inhabitants.

Hungary has fewer inhabitants than any other East-European country, except Albania and Bulgaria, and is growing more slowly than any of them except East Germany. If Hungary's fertility rates remain at the low levels recorded in recent years and mortality rates continue to decline as in the recent past, Hungary's population is expected to number about 10.7 million in 1975, (estimates made by the Foreign Manpower Research Office Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce).

Hungary has changed during the past decade from an economy in which a majority of the labour force was engaged in agriculture to one in which a preponderance of the labour force is engaged in nonagriculture pursuits.

...to the north of the ...
...to the south of the ...
...to the east of the ...

...to the west of the ...
...to the north of the ...
...to the south of the ...

...to the east of the ...
...to the north of the ...
...to the south of the ...

...to the west of the ...
...to the north of the ...
...to the south of the ...

...to the north of the ...
...to the south of the ...
...to the east of the ...

...to the west of the ...
...to the north of the ...
...to the south of the ...

...to the north of the ...
...to the south of the ...
...to the east of the ...

...to the west of the ...
...to the north of the ...
...to the south of the ...

...to the east of the ...
...to the north of the ...
...to the south of the ...

Proportion of urban and rural population to total population in Hungary, 1949-1964, was as follows:

	Urban		Rural	
	Thousands	As % of Total	Thousands	As % of Total
1949	3,378	36.7	5,827	63.3
1960	3,973	39.9	5,988	60.1
1964	4,265	42.2	5,838	57.8

Source: Hungarian Central Statistical Office.

Up to the Second World War, a substantial proportion of all industrial workers were employed in handicrafts. After the Second World War, the number of workers in handicrafts has been generally declining, relative to the number employed in large-scale industry.

According to Hungarian Central Statistical Office, employment by economic sectors, 1960-1965, was as follows:

	1960	1964	1965
	T h o u s a n d s		
Industry	1,323.6	1,503.9	1,568.9
Building Industry	269.2	284.6	287.7
Agriculture	1,929.1	1,559.6	1,530.0
Transport and Communications	282.0	306.7	311.7
Trade	314.1	366.7	346.0
Services	133.9	151.3	146.7
Welfare, cultural and health service	237.4	297.9	299.0
Civil Service	101.5	106.2	104.4
Other	235.7	281.0	308.0
Total	4,826.5	4,857.0	4,902.4

1. Constitution and Government

The form, the organization, and the organs of the Government of Hungary are defined in the Constitution, which came into effect in August 20, 1949.

According to this Constitution, the Parliament is the supreme legislative body in Hungary and decides upon the state budget, economic plans, and elects the Presidential Council and the Council of Ministers. The Parliament consists of a single chamber and it is elected for a term of four years.

The highest organ of Hungarian state administration is the Council of Ministers. The local organs of the Government are the councils.

The leading position in Hungarian political, economical and social life is held by the Hungarian Socialist Workers (Communist) Party, through its Central and Political Committees.

Since June, 1965, the Hungarian Prime Minister has been Gyula Kallai. He succeeded Janos Kadar who retained his position as First Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party. President of the Republic is Istvan Dobi.

Justice in Hungary is administered by the Supreme Court, the Country Courts and the District and Town Courts.

2. Economy - General

The process of socialization in Hungary began very soon after the close of hostilities in World War II.

In 1945, coal mines and all power plants were taken over by the State. Toward the end of 1946, some of the largest heavy industrial establishments passed under state control. The Banks, together with all enterprises owned by them were nationalized early in 1948. In the same year, all industrial enterprises employing 100 or more workers were nationalized. By 1949, 75% of wholesale trade and 20% of retail trade had been nationalized.

Nationalization of industry was further extended by the seizure of foreign-owned enterprises in late 1949.

The Hungarian economy after the Second World War was still basically agricultural but, following the introduction in January 1950, of a five-year plan designed to transform Hungary from an agrarian to an industrial country, industry has developed rapidly.

At the time of the 1949 census, about one-third of the nonagricultural labour force still remained in the private sector and collectivization of agriculture had hardly begun. By 1960, all but about 6% of the nonagricultural labour force had been absorbed by the socialist sector.

At the present time (31.5.1965), less than 2.4% of the arable land in Hungary remains in the private sectors.

6. Agriculture

Hungary's soil and climatic conditions are favourable for agricultural production. But Hungarian agriculture has relatively low efficiency in terms of output and exports of agricultural products are confined to narrow limits. In unfavourable years, production does not even cover domestic needs.

Index of agricultural production in Hungary - at comparable prices - was as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Global agricultural production</u>
1965 as percentage of 1949	145
1961-1965 as percentage of 1956-1960	110
Annual average increase, per cent	
1949-1965	2.3
1958-1965	1.1
1960-1965	1.7

Source: Hungarian Central Statistical Office.

The socialization of agriculture in Hungary started later than in industry, proceeded more slowly and had greater fluctuations than the socialization of the nonagricultural sectors.

The drive for agricultural collectivization began with the enactment of the new Constitution in August 1949. Between 1949 and 1959, the proportion of arable land in the collectivization sector increased enormously. The private peasantry in Hungary appears to be headed for almost complete elimination in the very near future.

The share of the socialist sector of the total arable land progressed as follows:

1950	11.0%	1960	77.0%
1955	34.7%	1963	96.7%
1959	52.8%	1964	97.0%
		1965	97.0%

Production of cereals is still predominant in Hungary. Among the cereals, wheat has an outstanding position, both as to quantity and quality. Maize is produced in a comparatively large area, 24.0% of the total arable land in 1965.

Rice is a new culture in Hungary. Horticulture is also an important part of Hungarian agriculture, and the amount of vegetables being exported is steadily increasing.

The area sown to fodder crops and oil seeds has risen steadily, indicating the emphasis on diversification and the building up of a livestock and animal-product industry.

Cultivated area by land use in Hungary (midyear figures), 1935-1965, was as follows:

Land use	1935	1949	1964	1965	1935	1949	1964	1965
	-----1000 hectares-----				-----Percentages-----			
Arable land	5,601	5,507	5,086	5,084	64.4	64.0	60.5	60.5
Gardens, orchards	114	145	310	319	1.3	1.7	3.7	3.8
Vineyards	207	234	243	247	2.4	2.7	2.9	2.9
Meadows	661	614	430	419	7.6	7.1	5.1	5.0
Pastures	983	906	911	885	11.3	10.5	10.8	10.5
Forests	1,099	1,166	1,401	1,422	12.6	13.6	16.7	16.9
Reeds	32	31	28	28	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
TOTAL	8,697	8,603	8,409	8,404	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Hungarian Central Statistical Office.

Animal husbandry is well developed in Hungary.

CROPS AND YIELDS IN HUNGARY
1965

	<u>000' tons</u>	<u>Yields quintals per hectare</u>
Wheat	2,347	21.7
rye	288	11.7
Barley	1,013	20.2
Oats	63	11.2
Rice	21	12.3
Maize	3,564	29.2
Potatoes	1,485	71.9
Sugar-beets	3,449	286.1
Turnips	1,115	307.1
Fibre-hemp	138	58.4
Sunflower seeds	75	7.9
Oil-flax	8	10.3
Green maize, maize for silage	4,462	170.9
Lucerne	1,084	32.8
Red clover	220	37.0
Paprika (2)	37	45.9
Onions	106	105.7
Tomatoes	242	151.6

Note: (1) On the basis of shelled May corn
(2) Raw weight

Source: Hungarian Central Statistical Office.

Livestock numbers and output of livestock products in Hungary, 1962-1965, was as follows:

LIVESTOCK
('000)

	Cattle	Pigs	Sheep	Horses	Poultry
1962	1,987	6,409	2,850	374	28,258
1963	1,906	5,428	3,043	339	27,118
1964	1,883	6,358	3,305	323	29,340
1965	1,964	6,963	3,400	321	29,996

Source: The Europa Yearbook

Milk, eggs, wool production and yields.

	1949	1960	1965
Milk production, million litres	1,414	1,899	1,750
Milk production per cow, litres	1,409	2,190	2,220
Eggs laid, millions	959	1,848	2,285
Eggs laid per hen	70	83	92
Wool production, tons	3,522	8,285	10,200
Wool production per sheep, Kgs.	4.2	3.6	3.5

Source: Hungarian Central Statistical Office.

In Hungary, where agricultural employment has declined rapidly in recent years, (by 15% between 1960 and 1963), modernization of the agricultural sector has become imperative.

Most of Hungary's heavily subsidised farms, produce at a heavy loss. Since Hungarians, can afford neither to modernise effectively their equipment nor pay their farmers a satisfactory wage, production stays low and fed-up peasants stream off to the towns.

Supplies of tractors, grain combines and chemical fertilizer in Hungary, 1961 to 1964 (1) were as follows:

(Tractors and combines in thousands; fertilizer in kilograms of pure content per hectare of arable land).

	Tractors		Combines		Fertilizer Application(2)
	Stocks	Deliveries	Stocks	Deliveries	
1961	44.2	4.9	4.7	0.8	41.3
1962	49.4	7.3	5.6	1.2	53.4
1963	54.9	10.1	7.0	2.1	58.7(3)
1964	60.6	8.4	8.0	1.4	67.3
1965	63.6	7.5	8.4	-	70.3

Note: (1) Tractors in 15 h.p. units.
 (2) Fertilizers per hectare of arable land.
 (3) Calculated from data in gross weights.

Source: United Nations: Economic Survey.

Today the efficiency of agricultural machinery in Hungary is still low.

According to the "Hungarian Agricultural Review" (No. 1, 1966), an annual amount of 8-10,000 tractors should therefore be procured for agricultural purposes in the forthcoming years, increasing mainly the proportion of high-performance machines.

The modernization of agricultural production methods is a slow, difficult and costly process, which requires increased effort not only in the form of capital outlays and technical supplies, but also in that of economic organization.

The development of agricultural technology requires a tremendous number of tractors, single-purpose machines, fertilizers and other chemicals, modernly equipped stables, animal hygiene installations, laboratories, fodder factories and also industrial plants to process agricultural products

Hungary, the producer of considerable grain surpluses for a century, was suddenly compelled in the 1950's to import grain, and has since been unable, except for a few very good years to bring its production into line with requirements.

Neither in average yields, in supply of machines, nor in per capita productivity does Hungarian agriculture belong among the advanced countries.

In spite that a large part of Hungary's active labour force, 35%, is engaged in agriculture; owing to technical backwardness, in unfavourable years agriculture is still unable to meet the country's requirements in certain staples.

The agricultural sector, the socialist part of which employed 1.032 million workers at the midyear 1964, has made only limited progress since the Second World War. Much of this slow progress has been due to the fact that in Hungary, there was a migration of workers into the urban areas, depleting the agricultural labour force.

In 1964, Hungary had a small increase in gross agricultural output, of about 2% in comparison with 1963.

7. Forestry

The forestry situation in Hungary in 1950 and 1960, was as follows:

	1950	1960
Forest Area (1) (million ha)	1.17	1.37
Growing stock (million cubic meters without bark)	1.27	1.35
Average net annual growth (million cubic meters without bark)	3.8	4.6
Total removals (2)	2.7	3.5

Note: (1) All tree-bearing land - including plantations outside the forest.
(2) Including fellings from trees outside the forest.

Source: United Nations: European Timber Trends and Prospects.

Recorded roundwood removals in Hungary, 1959-61, and planned removals in 1975, in million cubic meters without bark.

	1959- 1961	1975	1975 index (1960 = 100)
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers	0.8	1.2	160
Pulpwood	0.1	1.3	1,450
Pitprops	0.3	0.4	130
Other industrial goods	0.4	0.4	90
Total industrial goods	1.5	3.2	200
Fuelwood	2.0	1.5	75
TOTAL-	3.5	4.7	133

Source: United Nations: European Timber Trends and Prospects.

Hungary has planned vigorously to increase the level of annual fellings in order to bring into full use the existing reserve of mature and overmature trees.

Net trade in industrial wood and its products in Hungary, 1949-51 and 1959-61.

(million cubic meters roundwood equivalent)

1949-51		1959-61	
Net imports	Net imports as % of domestic consumption	Net imports	Net imports as % of domestic consumption
1.71	69%	2.60	63%

Source: United Nations: European Timber Trends and Prospects.

8. Mining

Hungary as a whole is not particularly rich in mineral resources. The one exception is its bauxite production, which is significant. As measured by international standards, its output puts it in sixth place in the world.

Hungarian coal deposits are mainly brown coal and lignite, which have low fuel value (3,400 cal. on average). Hungary's bituminous coal deposits are comparatively small. Moreover its coal resources are extremely meagre.

Oil and natural gas resources in Hungary are also insignificant.

According to the "Europa Year Book", mining in Hungary, 1961-1965, was as follows:

		1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Coal	('000 metric tons)	28,176	28,651	30,477	31,548	31,437
Lignite	('000 metric tons)	4,716	4,662	4,834	5,060	4,885
Crude Petroleum	('000 metric tons)	1,455	1,641	1,756	1,801	1,802
Iron Ore	('000 metric tons)	605	682	731	775	762
Bauxite	('000 metric tons)	1,358	1,362	1,362	1,488	1,478
Natural Gas	(million cu. metres)	323	340	612	784	1,107

9. Industry

Although, most branches of industry in Hungary have shared in the increase in industrial employment during the past 30 years, proportionately more rapid gains were made by metallurgy, metal products, machinery and building materials industries.

One of the knotty problems of Hungarian industrial development is presented by the location of industry; the disproportion that developed between the capital Budapest, and the rest of the country. Before the Second World War, more than 50% of the country's industry was concentrated in Budapest and its suburbs. After the Second World War, Government tried to dislocate the industry from Budapest to other parts of Hungary.

As a result of the industrialization that took place under the First Five-Year Plan, launched in 1950, the contribution of industry to the national income has risen from 33% in 1938 to almost 60% in recent years.

Output of major industrial products in Hungary, 1963 to 1965 was as follows:

		1963	1964	1965
Pig Iron	('000 metric tons)	1,388	1,494	1,581
Crude Steel	(" " ")	2,374	2,364	2,520
Rolled Steel	(" " ")	1,688	1,673	1,718
Aluminium	(" " ")	55	56.8	58
Cement	(" " ")	1,798	2,257	2,383
Nitrogenous Fertilizer	(" " ")	387	448	724
Superphosphates	(" " ")	513	539	615
Refined Sugar	(" " ")	375	449	428
Motor Vehicles	('000)	6.1	6.2	7.1
Cotton Fabrics	(million sq. metres)	283	304	324
Footwear	('000 pairs)	23,800	24,800	25,740
Electric Power	(Million kW.h.)	9,664	10,576	11,177
Butter	(tons)	17,670	19,064	17,001
Woollen Cloth	(million sq. metres)	35	36	35
Television Sets	('000)	251	270	267

Source: The Europa Yearbook

The transition of agriculture to large-scale production methods and the demand for fertilizers and plant-protecting agents has led to the rapid development of the agricultural machinery and chemical industry.

Chemical Industry

The Hungarian Five Year Plans of Economic Development envisage considerable progress in the output of chemical industry. In 1960 the chemical industry represented 7.5% of overall industrial production; by 1965 it approached 9%.

Especially Hungary is interested in rapidly developing the production of fertilizers, indispensable for more intensive agricultural production. Plastics manufacture has become also a dynamic element in Hungary's industrial development.

Metallurgy and Machine Manufacture

Hungarian metallurgical works manufactured 1.85 million tons of steel in 1960, which is a modest quantity. Their planned output by 1965 is 2.6 million tons.

Because of its small size, Hungary has tended to specialize in the production of certain ranges of goods, mainly within the engineering field. Emphasis is placed on the production of a wide variety of machine tools, rolling mills, and food processing equipment.

The Hungarian machine industry had traditions and an international reputation long before the Second World War. Recently, half of the products of the Hungarian machine industry is placed on foreign markets.

The building material industry is also an important part of Hungarian industry. In the last 5 Year Plan this industry has been geared to a 141% increase in output. Stress is placed here on the modernization of material and production techniques and also on the expansion of capacity in the cement industry.

In addition to these products, others manufactured by Hungarian industry include a wide range of textiles and clothing, wood and paper products and building materials.

In Hungary, a very considerable increase in imports of raw and basic materials made possible the high growth rate of output of the processing industry; and it is apparently the difficulty of maintaining a similar growth of imports in the near future which to a large extent accounts for the decision sharply to reduce the industrial growth.

Total fixed investment outlays in Hungarian industry; 1950-1963, in billion of forints and percentage distribution was as follows:

	Billion Forints	Percentage Distribution
Mining	37	21.4
Heavy industry (excluding mines)	111	65.1
of which:		
Metallurgy	22	13.1
Engineering	29	17.0
Electric energy industry	27	15.8
Building material industry	11	6.6
Chemical and rubber industry	22	12.6
Light industry	13	7.4
Food industry	10	6.1
Industry TOTAL-	171	100.0

Source: Central Statistical Office, Budapest.

Between 1950 and 1963, capital improvement in Hungarian industry absorbed about one half of the total sum of investment, representing as much as one fifth to one fourth of the total national income.

10. Electricity

In Hungary there is a shortage of electric power so that some raw materials, such as bauxite, have to be exported in a semi processed state to Russia and Czechoslovakia. The role of low-calorie brown coal has been one of the weakest links in the chain of Hungarian electric power policy.

Electric power in Hungary is generated almost exclusively by thermal power plants. The total power generated in 1965 was 11.176 thousand million KWH, (1.4 thousand million in 1938). In addition, Hungary relies for power supply on imports mainly from the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. This import of power from neighbouring countries has not helped sufficiently. In 1960, as much as 93% of all the electric power consumed came from domestic resources and 7% from imports. In 1965, share of imports in electric power consumption was 12%.

Electric Energy in Hungary, installed capacity (1) was as follows:

		1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Code (2)	Type (3)	- thousand KW -					
I + P	Total	1,465	1,575	1,647	1,785	1,908	1,998
	Hydro	19	19	19	20	21	21
P	Total	1,164	1,260	1,325	1,472	1,576	1,665

Note: (1) The data represent the nominal end-of-year capacity of all generators available for simultaneous operation in hydroelectric and thermoelectric plants.

(2) Code: "P" enterprises generating primarily for public use.
Code: "I" industrial establishments generating primarily for own use.
Code: "I + P" total installed capacity.

(3) Type: "Thermal" can be derived by subtracting "Hydro from "Total".

Source: United Nations: Statistical Yearbook.

Energy Consumption in Hungary

Quantities in million metric tons of coal equivalent and in kilogrammes per capita were as follows:

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Consumption</u> <u>Per Capita</u>
1961	22.62	2,556
1962	23.07	2,293
1963	26.06	Not available
1964	28.58	2,824
1965	28.54	2,812

Source: Statistical Yearbook - United Nations.

Hungary's per capita power resources are the lowest of all countries of Eastern Europe. There are some domestic oil and coal reserves, but considerable imports from Hungary's neighbours and via an oil pipeline from the Soviet Union, are necessary.

11. Atomic Energy

Hungary's dearth of hydroelectric and fossil fuel resources, and the consequent necessity to make substantial fuel imports justified its efforts to establish a considerable nuclear power program. In Hungary, there is a general conviction that large nuclear power stations will play an important role within the next 10 to 15 years.

Nuclear research in Hungary is mainly carried on at the Central Institute of Physical Research, where a 2 MW research reactor, supplied by the Soviet Union, has been in operation since 1959. This nuclear reactor is largely devoted to isotope production and turns out about \$500,000 worth of radio-isotopes annually.

In Hungary there are over 180 isotope users, and the country ranks fifth in the world after the United States, Soviet Union, Denmark and Switzerland in per capita isotope consumption.

12. Gross National Product

The Hungarian Gross National Product rose in 1965, even on the official figures by only 1.7%, and in the 1961-1965 five year plan as a whole it grew by only 25% instead of the 36% the planners had hoped for ("Nepszabadsag", April 10, 1966).

The less than planned growth of investment in Hungary was due exclusively to nonfulfillment of the construction targets, while the supply of machinery and equipment substantially exceeded the planned quotas.

According to "Business Week" estimates, Hungary's Gross National Product was as follows:

	Billions of 1964 U.S. dollars
1955	7.0
1960	8.7
1964	10.1

(Business Week, November 20, 1965).

Gross fixed investment outlays by economic sectors, in Hungary, 1950-1963, total and percentage of total, was as follows:

	<u>Billions Forints</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Industry	171	42.3%
Building industry	9	2.2%
Agriculture	64	15.8%
Transport	47	11.7%
Trade	12	3.1%
Productive fixed assets	303	75.1%
Nonproductive fixed assets	101	24.9%
TOTAL-	404	100%

Source: Hungarian Central Statistical Office.

In Hungary in 1964, the expansion of investment slowed down quite considerably, from a rate of 14% in 1963 to one of 3.2% in 1966.

In 1961 in Hungary, practically the whole growth of national income went into stock increases to the extent that the stock increases consist of unnecessary goods. They inflate national income volumes in the year of production and result in a downward trend in the year when these goods are eventually disposed of at lower prices or simply liquidated.

HUNGARY - PLANNED TARGETS FOR 1965
(Percentage increase over preceding year)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Hungary</u>
National income	3.0
Consumption	2.0
Accumulation	-1.0
Gross fixed investment	0.9
Retail trade	3.5
Industrial production	4.0
Industrial employment	1.0
Output per man in industry	3.0
Agricultural production	2.0
Foreign trade turnover	8.0
Exports	12.0
Imports	4.0
Wages	1.0

Source: United Nations

13. Foreign Trade

Before the Second World War, Hungary appeared primarily as an exporter of agricultural products on the world market. The share of manufactured goods in exports was rather modest. During the 1930-1938 period, 60% of Hungarian exports were made up of raw materials, 9% of semifinished goods and only 31% of finished goods, including the products of the food industry.

The composition of pre-war and contemporary imports reveals remarkable changes primarily in the proportion of the raw materials and machinery within the aggregate imports total.

Whereas in 1938, raw materials amounted to 73% of total imports with only 11% of imported machinery for investment purposes, in 1965 the ratio of raw materials and semifinished goods was down to 57%, with that of capital goods rising to 28%.

Among the changes that have taken place in the structure of Hungarian Foreign Trade, the rise in the proportion of industrial finished products is one of the most important. There have been also geographical changes.

In Hungary the primary objective of the 1965-1966 commercial policies was to improve a trade balance which had progressively deteriorated over the four preceding years. The plan sought to maintain the high rate of export expansion achieved in the preceding period, whilst providing for a drastic reduction in the rate of growth of imports.

Imports were prevented from rising largely by slowing down the pace of industrial expansion, reducing stocks of imported fuels and materials, utilizing domestic resources more efficiently and paying greater attention to the need to economize on factor inputs. Imports of food (including raw material for the food-processing industry) increased from 3.4 per cent of total in 1949 to 9.6 per cent in 1965; those of raw materials and semi-finished products hardly moved from their 1964 levels, while a slight increase occurred in imports of machinery and equipment (1960, 27.8 per cent of total; 1965, 28.1 per cent of total).

On the export side, trade in manufactured consumer goods expanded most, followed by food (including raw material for food-processing industries), machinery, raw materials and semi-finished products.

On the grounds that the balance of trade has sufficiently improved the Hungarian plan for 1967 allows imports to rise faster than exports.

It is hoped that demand outside the CMEA area will continue to expand.

HUNGARY'S FOREIGN TRADE WITH THE SELECTED COUNTRIES
TOTAL (IN THOUSAND U.S. DOLLARS) AND PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL

1964-1965

IMPORTS

Countries	1964		1965	
	Total \$ U.S. '000	% of Total	Total \$ U.S. '000	% of Total
U.S.A	37,162	2.49	21,086	1.39
Canada	1,718	.12	7,467	.49
France	30,246	2.02	27,051	1.78
Germany Fed.	80,289	5.37	77,389	5.09
Italy	34,933	2.34	49,417	3.25
United Kingdom	46,341	3.10	49,494	3.26
Austria	49,987	3.34	51,687	3.40
Czechoslovakia	154,629	10.35	134,495	8.85
Germany E.	133,214	8.91	131,174	8.63
Poland	95,195	6.37	88,340	5.81
Romania	41,511	2.78	38,839	2.55
Other countries	789,329	52.82	843,878	55.50
Total	1,494,554	100.00	1,520,317	100.00

Source: United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics

HUNGARY'S FOREIGN TRADE WITH THE SELECTED COUNTRIES
TOTAL (IN THOUSAND U.S. DOLLARS) AND PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL

1964-1965

EXPORTS

Countries	1964		1965	
	Total \$ U.S. '000	% of Total	Total \$ U.S. '000	% of Total
U.S.A.	4,263	.32	4,875	.32
Canada	777	.06	2,393	.15
Germany Fed.	67,814	5.02	79,586	5.27
Italy	50,926	3.77	54,106	3.58
United Kingdom	33,188	2.45	28,511	1.89
Austria	34,134	2.53	39,400	2.61
Switzerland	33,091	2.45	41,180	2.73
Yugoslavia	36,304	2.69	29,169	1.93
U.S.S.R.	490,163	36.26	525,377	34.81
Czechoslovakia	149,038	11.02	179,299	11.88
Germany E.	121,879	9.02	135,047	8.95
Poland	84,412	6.24	105,045	6.96
Romania	42,116	3.11	28,735	1.90
Other countries	203,666	15.06	256,756	17.02
Total	1,351,771	100.00	1,509,479	100.00

Source: United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics

Of the Communist Bloc countries, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and East Germany have the biggest share of Hungarian Foreign Trade. Among the Western countries the Hungarian leading trading partners are West Germany, Italy and Austria.

Hungary is increasing its foreign trade with the economically underdeveloped countries in Asia, Africa and South America. The composition of Hungarian exports to the underdeveloped countries differs considerably from the structure of Hungarian trade with the Western industrialized countries. To these countries Hungary exports mostly capital and manufactured goods.

Hungarian imports have risen significantly, mainly as a result of the development of the industrial sector, which has increased the demand for modern capital machinery and for basic material.

A good part of some important raw materials and semi manufactured goods such as rolled steel, plastics, raw rubber textile fibres, wool, raw hides, dyes and various kinds of timber are imported from Western countries.

HUNGARY'S EXPORTS BY COMMODITY GROUPS

1964-1965

(in thousand U.S. dollars)

	1964		1965	
	Total 000's of U.S. dollars	Percentage of Total	Total 000's of U.S. dollars	Percentage of Total
Food and live animals	251,100	18.58	295,096	19.55
Beverages and tobacco	31,010	2.29	38,350	2.54
Crude materials excluding fuels	67,108	4.96	70,143	4.65
Mineral fuels etc.	23,523	1.74	23,847	1.58
Animal, vegetable oils and fat	12,572	.93	10,700	.71
Chemicals	93,947	6.95	112,424	7.45
Basic manufactures	256,012	18.94	272,076	18.02
Machines, transport equipment	451,933	33.43	489,681	32.44
Miscellaneous manufactured goods	164,550	12.18	197,051	13.05
Goods not classified by kind	-	-	111	.01
Total	1,351,771	100.00	1,509,479	100.00

Source: United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics

HUNGARY'S IMPORTS BY COMMODITY GROUPS

1964-1965

(in thousand U.S. dollars)

	1964		1965	
	Total 000's of U.S. dollars	Percentage of Total	Total 000's of U.S. Dollars	Percentage of Total
Food and live animals	139,656	9.34	158,563	10.43
Beverages and tobacco	8,053	.54	6,597	.43
Crude materials excluding fuels	269,886	18.06	278,364	18.31
Mineral fuels etc.	175,238	11.73	174,740	11.49
Animal, vegetable oils and fat	7,695	.51	10,314	.68
Chemicals	134,920	9.03	136,654	8.99
Basic manufactures	268,760	17.98	273,908	18.02
Machines, transport equipment	421,524	28.20	412,130	27.11
Miscellaneous manufactured goods	68,793	4.61	68,101	4.48
Goods not classified by kind	-	-	945	.06
Total	1,494,554	100.00	1,520,317	100.00

Source: United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics

The increase of the import surplus in 1965 corresponded to a substantial increase in imports of fuels, raw materials and semi-finished products.

The general pattern of Hungarian Foreign Trade in percentages - selected years 1938 - 1965, was as follows:

Commodity group	1938	1949	1963	1964	1965
- Imports -					
Machinery, equipment, instruments	10.6	18.2	30.2	29.2	28.1
Industrial consumer goods	8.8	1.6	5.2	5.2	5.3
Raw materials and semi-finished goods	73.1	76.8	54.7	57.0	57.0
Of which:					
Fuels, minerals, metals	22.3	28.0	26.5	27.3	27.5
Chemicals, basic materials for and products of the rubber industry, fertilizers	11.5	8.1	9.2	10.3	10.0
Industrial raw materials of vegetable and animal origin	38.5	40.0	17.7	18.2	18.4
Foodstuffs and raw materials for the food industry	7.5	3.4	9.9	8.6	9.6
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
- Exports -					
Machinery, equipment, instruments	9.3	17.7	34.1	33.9	32.7
Industrial consumer goods	10.2	17.9	20.1	20.1	21.3
Raw materials and semi-finished goods	23.5	21.4	22.7	24.9	23.9
Of which:					
Fuels, minerals, metals	8.2	10.4	15.0	15.5	14.5
Chemicals, basic materials for and products of the rubber industry, fertilizers	1.8	1.9	2.4	3.2	3.5
Industrial raw materials of vegetable and animal origin	12.9	7.9	4.7	5.5	5.1
Foodstuffs and raw materials for the food industry	57.0	43.0	23.1	21.1	21.1
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Hungarian Central Statistical Office.

The biggest item in Hungarian current exports are manufactured goods and within this category, mainly machines and factory equipment, (capital goods). While the value of machine exports between 1957 and 1960 increased from 2.2 thousand million forints to 3.9 thousand million forints, the value of machine imports jumped from 986 million forints to 3.2 thousand million forints.

Under other items of export, some raw materials and semifinished products of the agriculture and food industry still play a significant role, though the proportion of the latter has decreased substantially as compared with the pre-war period.

Recently, there has been considerable progress in the exports of intensive (1) cultures and the products of industrial processing, while the exports of cereals has practically ceased. The share of tinned goods, ready-made meals, bottled wines, edible oils and processed meats is increasing, while that of raw products - except for beef cattle is decreasing.

Note: (1) Intensive= designating, or pertaining to products grown by a method of cultivation of land designed to increase productivity of a given area by the expenditure of more capital and labour upon it.

Hungarian Imports and Exports by selected commodities, 1961-1965, were as follows:

Imports		1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Coal	('000 tons)	1,735	1,712	2,690	3,279	2,665
Crude Oil	(" ")	1,412	1,540	1,828	2,036	2,251
Iron Ore	(" ")	2,034	2,243	2,351	2,662	2,481
Metallurgical Coke	(" ")	879	910	1,013	1,086	1,022
Copper	(" ")	19	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Phosphate Rock	(" ")	189	231	306.5	482.3	428.5
Potash Fertilizer	(" ")	116	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Rubber	(" ")	19.2	20.2	13.6	14.5	14.8
Cotton	(" ")	68	65.1	63.6	68.4	72.1
Wool	(" ")	2.6	2.4	4.2	4.6	3.4
Hides	(" ")	21.2	19.1	18.8	21.4	24.6
Wheat	(" ")	403	172.7	340.4	276.5	113.4
Soft Sawn Wood	('000 cu.metres)	601	677	732	776.0	785.0
Pit Props	(" " ")	512	589	550.4	572.4	581.2
Exports						
Lathes	(units)	1,423	1,433	1,317	1,292	1,757
Railway Coaches	(")	300	267	271	258	218
Buses	(")	1,539	1,531	1,298	1,924	2,173
Lorries	(")	2,828	2,239	2,029	2,610	3,477
Motor-cycles	(")	19,076	18,014	13,809	15,115	17,197
Bicycles	('000)	74	106	86	n.a.	n.a.
Radio Sets	(")	85	67	77	65.2	78.6
Cotton Fabrics	(mill.sq.metres)	97	112	115	130	138
Bauxite	('000 tons)	700	719	667	761	564
Alumina	(" ")	144	126	134	157	194
Wheat	(" ")	93	32	42	14	96
Maize	(" ")	53	34	26	63.9	93
Meat	(" ")	45	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Butter	(" ")	4	4.6	5.4	4.4	5.9
Cattle	('000)	92	97	144	107	149
Pigs	(")	78	155	146	52	267
Wine	('000 hl.)	410	335	402	569	689

Source: The Europa Yearbook

The organizational basis of Hungarian foreign trade is a state monopoly. This state monopoly continues despite some Government authorized industrial enterprises which carry on independent export activities. These enterprises participate in foreign markets directly, without any other state agency acting as go-between.

A general feature of the economic development of Hungary - as a small country - is the fact that foreign trade has an increasing bearing on Hungarian life. Hungary's trouble is that it earns 35% of its national income by exporting, and the market is getting choosier every day. The only way to keep up that 35% is to produce a range of sophisticated industrial products which can compete with their competition on foreign markets. In recent years Hungarian imports have increased rapidly in response both to rises in the national income and the necessity to increase exports of a capital intensive nature.

The Percentual Share of CMEA Countries in Hungary's Total Trade, 1960-1965, was as follows:

	<u>Percentual Share</u>			
	in			
	<u>Imports</u>		<u>Exports</u>	
	<u>1960</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1965</u>
Bulgaria	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.3
Czechoslovakia	11.5	8.8	10.7	11.9
East Germany	10.3	8.6	11.5	9.0
Poland	5.1	5.8	5.2	7.0
Rumania	4.3	2.6	3.0	1.9
Soviet Union	31.0	36.4	29.3	34.8

Source: Hungarian Central Statistical Office.

14. Canadian Trade with Hungary.

Canadian trade with Hungary is based on a three-year long-term agreement signed on June 11, 1964. This agreement provides for a most favoured nation condition for both countries.

According to the agreement, Hungary will purchase goods from Canada, valued at \$24 million during the three year period, including 250,000 metric tons of wheat or the flour equivalent.

Canadian trade with Hungary, 1959-1965 was as follows:

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>EXPORTS TO</u> (Canada \$'000)	<u>IMPORTS FROM</u> (Canada \$'000)	<u>BALANCE</u>
1959	1,115	237	+878
1960	931	338	+593
1961	564	393	+171
1962	350	417	- 67
1963	374	557	-183
1964	1,910	761	+1,149
1965	8,352	1,561	+6,791
1966	3,293	3,309	- 16

Note: (+) Excess of exports over imports.
(-) Excess of imports over exports.

Source: Trade of Canada.

From 1960 onwards, Canada's trade with Hungary has increased in total value and from the standpoint of a wider assortment of goods. Canadian imports from Hungary rose \$237,000 in 1959 to \$3,308,595 in 1966. At the same time Canadian exports to Hungary rose from \$1,115,000 in 1959 to \$3,293,000 in 1966.

Of our total exports to Hungary in 1964 and 1965 the share of wheat was as follows:

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>TOTAL EXPORTS</u> (Value \$000's)	<u>EXPORTS OF WHEAT</u> (Value \$000's)	<u>WHEAT AS PERCENTAGE</u> <u>OF TOTAL EXPORTS</u>
1964	1,910	1,086	52.86
1965	8,352	5,234	62.67

Hungarian exports to Canada show a steady growth. Canadian exports to Hungary are also increasing but erratically. The increase which began in 1964 is due primarily to increased exports of wheat

In 1966, shipments of only two products, raw cattle hides, and sulphur, crude or refined accounted for 87.2 per cent of Canadian total exports to Hungary.

CANADIAN IMPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES FROM HUNGARY, 1964, 1965, 1966

(in Canadian Dollars)

Class No.	Name of Product	1964	1965	1966
11469	Pimento, Ground or Unground	-	85,583	102,457
17239	Grape Wines, Still, Table Strength	-	-	68,961
21950	Broom Corn	32,468	39,821	39,736
37343	Print Cloth and Sheeting Cotton, Unbleached	-	9,326	50,097
37345	Print Cloth and Sheeting Cotton, Bleached	-	-	62,104
37348	Print Cloth and Sheeting Cotton, Coloured	-	22,565	97,230
37366	Ginghams, Cottons	-	-	303,449
37398	Broadwoven Fabrics, Cotton, Coloured, n.e.s.	-	19,861	34,656
37519	Rayon Broadwoven Fabrics	-	22,640	38,487
61108	Bicycles	111,719	87,871	149,072
70993	Surveying Instruments and Parts	15,061	11,852	33,444
74072	Mattresses	1,249	10,401	37,098
76113	Brooms and Whisks	32,338	42,413	41,046
78319	Overcoats and Outdoor Jackets	-	178,487	66,535
78478	Sweaters and Cardigans, Knit, Synthetic Fibre	-	-	30,731
78479	Sweaters and Cardigans, Knitted, n.e.s.	-	771	42,447
78485	Shirts and Sweatshirts, Knitted Cotton	-	73,351	131,046
78680	Gloves and Mittens, Leather	-	4,618	72,197
78689	Gloves, Work and Special Purpose, n.e.s.	-	6,235	111,651
78809	Fur Goods, Apparel	-	8,961	105,509
78902	Handkerchiefs, Cotton	18,568	38,709	44,588
83789	Toys and Parts, n.e.s.	7,421	6,195	36,658
84711	Tablecloths	-	8,880	106,621

(continued)

CANADIAN IMPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES FROM HUNGARY, 1964, 1965, 1966, (continued)

(in Canadian Dollars)

Class No.	Name of Product	1964	1965	1966
84807	Towels, Linen	-	15,074	101,636
85063	Tumbler and Stemware, Glass or Crystal	197,110	202,950	317,640
85064	Tableware, Glass, n.e.s.	40,385	56,921	92,158
93001	Shotguns	-	9,777	56,776
93016	Firearms, Nonmilitary, n.e.s. and Parts	5,136	1,956	39,617
97075	Shipments of Less Than \$200.00 Each	18,531	40,757	98,188
	Value of Above Items-	479,986	1,005,975	2,511,835
	Others-	281,256	601,991	796,760
	TOTAL-	761,242	1,607,966	3,308,595

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics: Imports by Countries, 1964 - 1966.

CANADIAN EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES TO HUNGARY, 1964, 1965, 1966

(in Canadian Dollars)

Class No.	Name of Product	1964	1965	1966
6169	Wheat, Except Seed, n.e.s.	1,086,317	5,233,786	-
20110	Cattle Hides, Raw	291,007	330,697	1,694,170
20120	Calf and Kip Skins, Raw	76,449	103,325	212,022
20238	Fur Skins, Mink, Ranch	-	1,200	11,840
20245	Fur Skins, Muskrat	10,080	-	3,408
25330	Copper Scrap	-	1,037,205	-
27120	Asbestos Milled Fibres, Group 3 Gr.	298,608	20,350	28,490
27977	Sulphur, Crude or Refined, n.e.s.	80,640	1,512,993	1,177,415
29119	Textile Rags, n.e.s.	48,407	20,096	29,526
31089	Furs, Dressed, n.e.s.	-	10,600	86,551
55199	Tractors and Parts and Attachments, n.e.s.	-	18,000	-
70029	Electricity - Measuring Instruments and Parts	-	-	14,677
83026	Skates, Ice	7,081	13,128	-
	Value of Above Items-	1,898,589	8,301,380	3,258,099
	Others-	11,244	230,662	34,901
	TOTAL-	1,909,833	8,352,042	3,293,000

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics: Exports by Countries, 1964 - 1966.

Hungary's difficulty in expanding trade with the West in general is due to currency shortages. Hungary has tried to encourage more Western tourists in an effort to increase their supply of foreign currencies.

The number of Canadian visitors to Hungary has risen in recent years.

According to the Hungarian Central Statistical Office the number of Canadians visiting Hungary and their duration of stay was as follows:

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>NUMBER OF CANADIANS</u>	<u>AVERAGE DURATION OF STAY</u> (days)
1961	653	28.4
1962	774	19.0
1963	1,273	19.2
1964	3,393	23.2
1965	6,559	22.6

It is interesting to note that Canadians out of all national groups recorded the highest average duration of stay days in 1961, 1963, 1964 and 1965.

There also exists mutual potential for licensing agreements between Canada and Hungary.

The sale and purchase of licences between nations contributes to technical and scientific progress in industry as well as being both foreign exchange savers and earners, depending on the point of view.

In the last few years Hungary bought licences from the West primarily for the manufacture of railway rolling stock, one of Hungary's key industries. Hungary's electronic industry manufactures a number of its products on the basis of licences purchased in advanced industrial countries.

Also, Hungarian inventions are sold to advanced industrial countries.

Canadian exports to Hungary consist mainly of two groups of commodities: raw material and agricultural products. This composition, however, does not correspond to the general structure of Hungarian imports in general. Canadian imports from Hungary consist mainly of consumer goods.

15. Balance of Trade

According to the Hungarian Central Statistical Office, Hungarian Foreign Trade, (imports - exports and balance of trade), 1960-1964, was as follows:

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>BALANCE (+ or -)</u>
-----million foreign exchange forints-----			
1960	11,455.4	10,259.8	-1,195.6
1961	12,039.6	12,079.6	+ 40.0
1962	13,485.2	12,905.5	- 579.7
1963	15,326.7	14,155.5	-1,171.2
1964	17,546.0	15,869.8	-1,676.2
1965	17,848.5	17,721.3	- 127.2

Hungary has been faced by steadily increasing trade deficits in recent years and these deficits together with the rising cost of servicing the country's external debt have been a drain on the Hungarian foreign exchange reserves.

A part of the trade deficits of the last few years was covered by commercial credits from West European countries, granted for deliveries of machineries.

16. Balance of Payment

Data not available.

17. Economic and Trade Policy

The growth target established in the 1961-1965 plan proved to be too ambitious for the Hungarian economy. The difficulties in the agricultural sector and the problems associated with raising imports of raw materials are two of the more important factors restricting the growth rates of 1965 and 1966.

In general the targets of the 1961-1965 plan, were not fulfilled, and more realistic aims have been incorporated in the current 1966-1970 plan.

The new five-year plan, adopted by the Hungarian Parliament on June 23, 1966, is limited to a few guiding figures and general economic trends.

National income is slated to rise 4% annually between 1966 and 1970, while real per capita income is to go up 14-16 per cent in the five-year period. Overall industrial production is to rise 6% per year, with 80% of the rise to be achieved by higher productivity. Priority in investments is to go to the chemical and machine building industries. Agricultural targets are set at 13-15% above the average of the last five years: of total state investment, 16-18%, or 44-45 billion forints will be allotted to agriculture, in particular to increasing mechanization and maintaining the country's ability to cover its bread grain requirements.

Targets in the construction sector allow for 300,000 new dwellings in the 1966-70 period, of which 1/3 will be built by the state.

The new pricing system will be based on three categories, fixed, variable and free prices. The new system will not do away with the principle of price control, but it will aim at making it more flexible.

Investment policy will be subject to the dual approach. Projects of national importance will be financed out of the state budget, while minor investment expenditure will be subject to local decision.

The development plans in Hungary take into consideration that the country is poor in raw material resources. As a result only a limited number of branches have been chosen as the core of industrial expansion, and every effort will be made to increase the level of scientific and technical training of the labour force. Rapid development of the petro-chemicals

industry is foreseen, to manufacture plastics and synthetic fibre while amongst the processing group, the metal-using industries will be of prime importance, with emphasis given to the manufacture of precision engineering goods, telecommunications equipment, machine tools, equipment and motor buses.

Hungary is member of the Council for Mutual Economic Aid (COMECON). In November 1966, the Council of GATT accepted a request from Hungary to attend as observer, future annual meetings of the member countries, a move which is considered to be a preliminary to a request for membership.

18. Conclusions

Production and trade decisions in Soviet type economies are generally bureaucratically coordinated. These are not Western type market mechanisms. Institutional aspects of the planning and some organizational features of foreign trade operations have important influence in the volume and geographical direction of foreign trade.

Recently the Hungarians are changing their system of economic management in an attempt to halt the steady decline in quality that has been going on behind the quantitative expansion recorded by the annual statistics.

The new economic programme, agreed on by the Hungarian Workers Party (Communist), at the end of May 1966, will be completed in January 1, 1968. The major characteristic of this Hungarian Plan is the intention of consolidating the economic achievement made so far and concentrating on the qualitative features and intensification of production for exports.

The Hungarian economic reform will take about three years: in 1966, partial measures were adopted; in 1967, further steps will be taken to develop the system of planning and finances, and in 1968, after the introduction of the new system of prices and incentives, the reform will be in force as a comprehensive system.

The main aims of the new economic reform in Hungary will be to allow the law of demand and supply to play a more important role in the economy, although central direction is to be maintained.

Central organs will establish only the long-term tasks, and the enterprises will work out their own short-range plans on the basis of market requirements. Instead of direct control, the State will use indirect economic means - such as credit and interest policies - to influence enterprises.

Up to now all foreign trade negotiations and technical contacts have had to go through the foreign trade corporations. From January 1, 1968, it will be possible to establish direct contact with factories and technical and design institutes in Hungary. The whole pattern of economic activity in Hungary is to be geared to a profit-making basis. Factories will have more independence and increased opportunities for acting on their own.

With the new Hungarian reforms the "feather bedding" of producer and consumer through state subsidies will be ending. There will be more enterprise independence, and controls will be indirectly related to economic factors.

TABLE I

SELECTED HUNGARIAN FINANCIAL STATISTICS

A. Distribution of the National Income in Hungary in 1964.*

<u>Sources</u>	<u>Billion of Forints</u>
Industry	107.8
Building Industry	17.1
Agriculture	36.8
Transport and communications	7.8
Trade	0.6
Other branches of material production	1.6
	<hr/>
Total	171.7
 <u>Expenditures</u>	
Consumption of the population	121.6
Consumption of the public sector	6.5
Consumption Total	128.1
Increase of fixed assets	31.2
Increase of working capital	17.2
Accumulation Total	48.4
Net import	-4.8
	<hr/>
Total	171.7

B. Investments by Economic Branches in Hungary.*

	<u>(percentages)</u>			
	Average of 1958-1960	1960	1965	Average of 1961-1965
Industry	41.9	40.0	42.5	42.1
Building Industry	1.9	2.4	2.6	2.3
Agriculture	17.8	20.8	16.8	19.0
Transport and communications	12.0	12.0	12.6	11.5
Trade	3.5	3.3	3.6	3.4
Communal, administrative and other duties	22.9	21.5	21.9	21.7
	<hr/>			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	<hr/>			

TABLE I cont.

C. Pattern of Investment in Hungary

	(percentages)			
	Average of 1958-1960	1960	1965	Average of 1961-1965
Building	48.5	45.7	45.7	44.9
Machines	41.8	44.8	42.7	44.4
of which: Domestic produced	23.1	22.6	23.7	24.9
Imported	18.7	22.2	19.0	19.5
Other	9.7	9.5	11.6	10.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note *: Sources Hungarian Central Statistical Office.

TABLE II
HUNGARIAN BUDGET (1967)
(000 million forints)

<u>Revenue</u>		<u>Expenditure</u>	
Receipts from State Enterprises	83.8	Investment and National Economy	51.4
Receipts from Co-operatives	7.0	Health, Social and Cultural Affairs	33.3
Tax, Etc.	13.9	Administration, Defence, etc.	20.0
<hr/>		<hr/>	
TOTAL	104.7	TOTAL	104.7

SOURCE: The Europa Yearbook

TABLE III
SELECTED STATISTICAL DATA OF HEALTH SERVICES
IN HUNGARY, 1938 - 1960

	1938	1949	1958	1959	1960	1965
Number of persons enjoying social insurance, in percentage of the population	31	41	65	72	85	97
Number of doctors	10,590	9,909	14,627	15,219	15,698	19,517
Number of doctors (per 10,000 inhabitants)	11.6	10.7	14.7	15.3	15.7	19.2
Number of hospital beds	46,922	49,924	69,371	70,528	71,173	77,818
Number of hospital beds (per 10,000 inhabitants)	51.0	53.7	69.9	70.7	71.0	76.6
Number of lung screening examinations (in 1,000s)	106	996	3,347	3,588	3,989	6,500
TB mortality (per 10,000 inhabitants)	14.0	9.6	3.1	3.2	3.1	2.4
Infant mortality (deaths within 1 year for every 1,000 live births)	131	91	58	52	48	40.0

SOURCE: Hungarian Central Statistical Office

TABLE IV

UNITED STATES EXPORTS TO HUNGARY, 1966

Commodity number	Country of destination and Schedule B commodity description	Current month (dollars)	Cumulative, January to date (dollars)	Commodity number	Country of destination and Schedule B commodity description	Current month (dollars)	Cumulative, January to date (dollars)
0	FOOD AND LIVE ANIMALS	-	4 945 375	0116	EDBL OFALS EX PLTRY; FR; FRZ	-	44 100
2	CRUDE MATRLS INEDIB EXC FUEL	-	2 646 408	0222	MILK AND CREAM, DRY	-	1 240
4	OILS & FATS, ANIMAL & VEG	-	172 800	0440	CORN (MAIZE); UNMILLED	-	295 981
5	CHEMICALS	281 489	916 370	0459	CEREAL GRAINS, UNMILLED, NEC	-	2 784 858
6	MFD GOODS BY CHIEF MATERIAL	17 678	338 543	0542	PEAS; BEANS; LEGUM VEG, DRD	-	3 052
7	MACHINERY & TRANSPORT EQUIP	199 687	586 967	0813	OIL-CAKE, MEAL AND RESIDUES	-	1 819 539
8	MISC MANUFACTRO ARTICLES NEC	20 301	429 176	0819	FOOD WASTE & PREP ANMAL FEED	-	1 625
9	ITEMS NOT CLASSIFIED BY KIND	-	11 020	2111	CATTLE, EQUINE HIDES, UNDRSD	-	494 957
01	MEAT AND MEAT PREPARATIONS	-	44 100	2112	CALF & KIP SKINS, UNDRRESSED	-	950 660
02	DAIRY PRODUCTS AND EGGS	-	1 240	2116	SHEEP & LAMB SKINS, WOOL ON	-	120 672
04	CEREALS & CEREAL PREPRTIONS	-	3 080 819	2117	SHEEP & LAMB SKINS, WOOL OFF	-	10 644
05	FRUIT AND VEGETABLES	-	3 052	2214	SOYBEANS, EXCPT COFFEE SUBST	-	995 635
08	FEEDING-STUFF FOR ANIMAL NEC	-	1 816 164	2312	RUBBER, SYNTHETIC AND SUBST	-	34 950
21	HIDES SKINS FURSKINS, UNDRSSD	-	1 576 933	2910	CRUDE ANIMAL MATERIALS, NEC	-	3 566
22	OIL-SEEDS OIL NUTS & KERNELS	-	995 635	2925	PLANTING SEEDS, FRUIT&SPORES	-	35 324
23	RUBBER, CRUDE INC RCLAIM & SYN	-	34 950	4113	ANIMAL OILS, FATS & GREASES	-	172 800
29	ANIMAL & VEG MTRL NEC CRUDE	-	38 890	5120	ORGANIC CHEMICALS	274 113	382 603
41	ANIMAL OILS AND FATS	-	172 800	5150	RADIOACTIVE & ASSOC MATERIAL	-	710
51	CHEMICAL ELEMENTS & COMPOUND	274 113	383 333	5331	PIGMENTS & PIGMNT-LIKE MTRLS	-	34 486
53	DYEING COLORNG ETC MATERIALS	-	34 486	5413	ANTIBIOTICS, BULK EXC 2 SUBST	-	768
54	MEDICINAL & PHARM PRODUCTS	7 140	488 687	5415	HORMONES, BULK, EXC OF 2 SUBST	-	463 690
58	RESINS SYN PLASTIC MTRLS ETC	-	4 181	5416	GLYCOSIDE, BLOOD DERIVATS, ETC	7 140	14 680
59	CHEMICAL PRODUCTS & MTRL NEC	236	5 683	5417	MEDICINALS, PHARMACEUTCL PREP	-	8 955
61	LEATHR & ART NEC & FURSKN DR	10 326	161 914	5419	PHARMCTL GOODS & PREPS NEC	-	594
62	RUBBER MANUFACTURES, NEC	-	925	5811	CONDNSTN, POLYADDTN, PLASTICS	-	316
64	PAPER PAPERBOARD & MFRS	5 337	145 631	5812	POLYMN & COPOLYMN PLASTICS	-	470
65	YARN FABRIC & ARTICLES TEXTLE	2 015	8 213	5813	VUL FIBR & CELLULOSIC PLSTCS	-	3 395
66	NONMETL MINERAL MANUFCTA NEC	-	8 125	5995	STARCH, GLUTN, CASEIN, GLUE, ETC	-	1 174
69	MANUFACTURES OF METAL, NEC	-	13 735	5997	OTH ORGANIC CHEM PRODS NEC	236	4 509
71	MACHINERY, OTH THAN ELECTRIC	196 215	382 342	6119	LEATHER, NEC	10 326	153 845
72	ELEC MACHINRY APPARATUS ETC	3 472	204 625	6130	FUR SKINS, DRESSD, INCL DYED	-	8 069
84	CLOTHING AND ACCESSORIES	804	7 479	6294	BELTS AND BELTING OF RUBBER	-	925
86	PROP INS FOTO GOODS CLKS ETC	7 853	103 801	6412	PAPER, PRINT & WRIT, EX NEWS	5 337	91 800
89	MISC MANUFACTURED ARTICLES NEC	11 644	317 896	6418	PAPER & PAPERBOARD, MACH-MDE	-	92 600
93	SPEC TRANS NOT CLASS BY KIND	-	11 020	6421	BOXES & OTH CONTRS, PPRBRO	-	1 230
011	MEAT, FRESH, CHILLED OR FRZN	-	44 100	6514	YARN THREAD, COTTON EXC GREY	-	3 503
022	MILK AND CREAM	-	1 240	6522	FABRIC COTTON WOVEN EXC GREY	2 015	2 015
044	CORN (MAIZE); UNMILLED	-	295 981	6535	FABRIC NONCELLULOSIC WOVEN	-	1 363
045	CEREAL GRAINS, UNMILLED, NEC	-	2 784 858	6536	FABRIC CELLULOSIC FIB WOVEN	-	1 332
054	VEGS, FRESH, FROZEN OR DRIED	-	3 052	6623	REFRACTORY BRICK & CON MATLS	-	8 125
081	FEED-STUFF FOR ANIMALS, NEC	-	1 816 164	6952	TOOLS FOR HAND OR MACH NEC	-	3 585
211	HIDES/SKINS UNDRSSD, EXC FUR	-	1 576 933	6988	CHNS NEC CLOS & WLD RODS ETC	-	1 200
221	OIL SEEDS, NUTS AND KERNELS	-	995 635	6989	ARTICLES OF BASE METALS NEC	-	8 990
231	RUBBER, CRD, INCL SYNARELMD	-	34 950	7121	MACH FOR CULT, ETC SOIL & PTS	1 522	2 946
291	CRUDE ANIMAL MATERIALS, NEC	-	3 566	7122	HARVESTING, ETC MACHS & PARTS	-	3 115
292	VEGETABLE MATERIAL NEC CRUDE	-	35 324	7125	TRACTORS, EX ROAD & IND TRCTS	-	300
411	OILS AND FATS, ANIMAL, NEC	-	172 800	7129	AGRIC MACHY, APPL NEC & PTS	-	1 077
515	ORGANIC CHEMICALS	274 113	382 603	7142	COMPUTERS, CALCULATING ETC MCH	135 485	135 485
533	PIGMENTS, PAINTS & MATRLS NEC	-	730	7143	STAT MCH PUNCHD CARD OR TAPE	43 900	46 779
541	MEDICINAL & PHARM PRODUCTS	7 140	488 687	7149	OFFICE MACH NEC, OFF MCH PTS	631	66 193
581	RESINS SYN PLASTIC MTRLS NEC	-	4 181	7151	MACHINE TOOLS, METALWORKING	5 460	8 746
599	CHEMICAL PRODUCTS & MTRL NEC	236	5 683	7171	TEXT MACH INCL LNDRY, & PTS	-	8 454
611	LEATHER	10 326	153 845	7172	LEATHR, ETC WKG MCH, NEC, & PTS	-	758
613	FUR SKINS, DRESSD	-	8 069	7181	PULP & PAPER PROC MACH & PTS	580	580
629	RUBBER ARTICLES NEC	-	925	7183	FOOD PROCSSNG IND MACH & PTS	-	4 515
641	PAPER AND PAPERBOARD	5 337	144 401	7184	CONSTR MINING MCHS NEC & PTS	-	238
642	PAPER/PAPERBOARD, ARTCLS OF	-	1 230	7185	MINRL MLD, GLSS WKG MCH & PTS	-	3 468
651	TEXTILE YARN AND THREAD	-	3 503	7191	HEATING & COOLING EQUIPMENT	440	28 421
652	COTTON FABRICS WOVEN NEC	2 015	2 015	7192	PUMPS AND CENTRIFUGES & PTS	-	5 143
653	TEXTILE FAB WOV NEC EXC COT	-	2 695	7195	POWERD TOOLS NONEL NEC & PTS	1 557	3 685
662	BRICK OTH CLAY CONSTRUCT MAT	-	8 125	7196	NONELECT MACHINES, NEC & PTS	-	5 031
695	TOOLS FOR HAND OR MACHINES	-	3 545	7198	MACHNRY, MECH APPL NEC & PTS	6 640	54 071
698	MANUFACTURES OF BASE MTL NEC	-	10 190	7199	PTS & ACCESS FOR MACHNRY, NEC	-	3 337
712	AGRI MACH APPL & PTS, TRCTRS	1 522	7 438	7222	ELEC CIRCT MKNG & BRKNG APPR	-	5 841
714	OFFICE MACHINES AND PARTS	180 016	248 457	7249	TELECOM APPR & PARTS NEC	-	56 480
715	METALWORKING MACHINERY	5 460	8 746	7250	ELECT EQUIP & APPL, MH & PTS	-	640
717	TEXTILE & LEA MACHY & PARTS	-	9 212	7261	ELECTRO-MEDICAL APPR & PTS	1 306	23 210
718	MACH FOR SPECIAL IND & PARTS	580	8 801	7292	ELECTRIC LAMPS AND PARTS	-	1 203
719	MACHNRY, APPLNCES & PTS, NEC	8 637	99 688	7293	ELECTRN TUBES, SIMLR & PTS	-	10 440
722	ELECT PRW MACHY SWTCHGR & PT	-	5 841	7295	ELEC MEASURING & CNTRL INSTR	1 718	103 019
724	TELECOMMUNICATIONS APP & PTS	-	56 480	7299	ELECTRICAL MACHY & PTS, NEC	448	3 792
725	ELECT EQUIP & APPL, MH & PTS	-	840	8418	CLTHNG & FTWR EX NEW FOR RLF	804	7 799
726	ELECTRO-MED, X-RAY APP & PTS	1 306	23 210	8611	OPTICAL ELEMENTS	2 500	3 465
729	ELECT MACHY APPR & PARTS NEC	2 166	118 454	8616	PHOTOGR & MOTN PIC EQPT, NEC	-	2 593
841	CLTHNG NEC ELAS KNIT FAB ETC	804	7 479	8617	MEDICAL/DENTAL INSTR, EXC ELEC	2 877	36 349
861	SCIENTIFIC ETC INSTR & APPAR	7 629	89 347	8619	SURVEYNG, NAVGATON, ETC INSTR	2 252	46 940
862	PHOTOG & CINEMATOG SUPPLIES	-	9 207	8624	PLTS, FILM UNEX & PHOTO PAPER	-	9 207
863	M P FILM EXPOSED/DEVELOPED	-	5 247	8630	MOTION PICTURE FILM, EXPOSED	224	5 247
891	SOUND EQUIP ETC & MUSC INSTR	1 170	11 684	8912	PHONOGRM RCRDS, RCRDING MED	1 170	6 796
892	PRINTED MATTER	200	255 676	8914	PIANOS, OTHR STRING MUSC INST	-	200
893	ARTCLS FINISHED, PLASTIC NEC	-	2 062	8918	MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS NEC	-	1 309
894	PERAMBULATORS, GAMES, ETC	-	436	8919	PTS & ACC FOR MUSICAL INSTRS	-	3 379
895	OFFICE & STATNRY SUPPL NEC	1 624	2 128	8921	MAPS, BOOKS, BOUND PERIODICALS	-	2 916
896	WORKS OF ART, ANTIQUES, ETC	-	4 000	8922	NEWSPAPRS, PERIODICALS, UNBOUND	-	220
899	MANUFACTURED ARTICLES NEC	8 650	41 910	8929	PRINTED MATTER NEC	200	252 540
931	SPECIAL TRANSACTIONS N/CLASS	-	11 020	8930	FINISHED PLASTIC PRODCTS, NEC	-	2 062
				8944	FISHNG, HUNTING, OUTDR SPRT EOP	-	436
				8959	INK, INK PADS, OFFICE SUPPLY NEC	1 624	2 128
				8960	WORKS OF ART, ANTIQUES, ETC	-	4 000
				8991	ARTCLS OF MLDG ETC MTRL	8 650	41 300
				8996	ORTHOPEDIC APPLIANCES, ETC	-	610
				9310	SPECIAL TRANSACTION N/CLASFO	-	11 020

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce

HUNGARY TOTAL

519 155

10 046 659

TABLE V

SELECTED STATISTICAL DATA ON HUNGARY

A) BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS (1)

YEAR	BIRTHS ('000)	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATHS ('000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1962 . .	130.0	13.0	8.2	108.2	10.8
1963 . .	132.3	13.1	8.4	99.8	9.8
1964 . .	131.9	13.0	8.6	100.6	9.9
1965 . .	132.9	13.1	8.8	108.0	10.6

B) EDUCATION (1) (1965-1966)

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS OR INSTITUTES	TEACHERS	STUDENTS
Nursery . .	3,227	10,319	189,400
Primary . .	6,036	62,167	1,413,512
Secondary . .	591	12,049	407,485
Higher . .	108	8,444	93,957

C) TOURISM (1)

	1964	1965
Number of foreign visitors .	1,302,351	1,318,869

COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

	1964	1965
France	10,723	14,030
United Kingdom	7,786	10,994
Other West European Countries	151,080	228,070
Soviet Union	101,365	107,911
Other Communist Countries	998,541	907,940
U.S.A.	15,789	24,198
Rest of the World	17,067	25,726
TOTAL	1,302,351	1,318,869

D) TRANSPORT

ROADS

	1963	1964	1965
Passengers carried . . (million)	2,047	2,150	2,194
Freight carried . . ('000 tons)	97,912	114,500	117,700

RAILWAYS
(million)

	1962	1963	1964	1965
Passenger-kilometres . .	14,372	14,507	16,176	16,301
Net ton-kilometres . .	14,533	15,366	17,012	17,276

CIVIL AVIATION

	1960	1961
Passenger-kilometres . . ('000)	75,000	2,355
Freight ton-kilometres . . ('000)	n.a.	1,310.9

INLAND WATERWAYS

	1964	1965
Freight carried . . ('000 tons)	2,500	2,600
Million ton-kilometres . .	1,668	1,682

NOTE: (1)

SOURCE: The Europa Yearbook

APPENDIX A

IMPORTS OF HUNGARY BY SELECTED COMMODITIES AND COUNTRIES

1964-1965

(THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLARS)

SITC Number	Commodities-Countries		1964	1965
00	Live Animals	Total	537	569
	of which			
	Germany Fed.		114	178
	Austria		107	233
	Switzerland		216	N.A.
01	Meat and preparations	Total	25,400	21,881
	of which			
	Germany E.		7,481	496
	China Mainland		1,919	2,277
	Germany Fed.		4,968	722
	Argentina		4,021	727
02	Dairy products and eggs	Total	1,799	5,926
	of which			
	U.S.A.		176	N.A.
	Viet Nam N.		215	N.A.
	Germany E.		615	619
	China Mainland		1,919	172
03	Fish and preparations	Total	1,295	2,027
	of which			
	Denmark		298	260
	U.S.S.R.		519	674
	Germany E		102	N.A.
	China Mainland		113	200
04	Cereals and preparations	Total	47,986	48,081
	of which			
	U.S.A.		25,180	342
	Canada		1,010	6,126
	France		5,587	6,187
	Germany Fed.		5,772	3,170

SITC Number	Commodities-Countries		1964	1965
05	Fruit and vegetables of which	Total	15,598	22,654
	Italy		2,698	2,927
	Poland		3,458	2,166
	Greece		1,679	1,882
	Turkey		1,495	1,906
06	Sugar and preparations honey of which	Total	643	6,701
	U.S.S.R.		597	241
08	Animal feeding stuff of which	Total	26,412	30,938
	U.S.A		4,213	6,211
	India		10,627	10,956
	Panoma		1,552	N.A.
	Peru		2,801	2,327
09	Miscellaneous food preparations of which	Total	4,092	1,425
	Germany E		1,262	505
	Netherlands		984	216
	Denmark		968	240
	Italy		324	212
11	Beverages of which	Total	2,427	1,582
	Bulgaria		798	N.A.
	U.S.S.R.		334	723
	Czechoslovakia		293	200
	Germany E.		299	320
12	Tobacco and manufactures of which	Total	5,626	5,016
	Greece		2,651	809
	Turkey		1,653	2,186
	India		390	N.A.
	Korea N.		337	163
21	Hides, skins, furs, undressed of which	Total	13,995	18,089
	U.S.A.		959	3,768
	Canada		402	858
	Greece		1,328	1,001
	Argentina		6,532	5,643

SITC Number	Commodities-Countries		1964	1965
22	Oil seeds, nuts, kernels of which U.S.A. India Nigeria Sudan	Total	4,884 1,507 1,008 613 422	5,926 3,244 N.A. 870 379
23	Rubber crude, synthetic of which United Kingdom U.S.S.R. Indonesia Netherlands	Total	14,552 4,148 2,703 2,018 1,914	14,464 5,203 2,390 1,766 1,602
24	Wood lumber and cork of which U.S.S.R. Romania Austria Yugoslavia	Total	73,851 48,936 6,426 4,369 4,352	71,880 49,738 5,385 2,337 4,189
25	Pulp and waste paper of which Finland Sweden U.S.S.R. Czechoslovakia	Total	8,293 2,788 1,933 1,888 671	7,513 1,436 978 4,129 690
26	Textile fibres of which U.S.A. United Kingdom U.S.S.R. U.A.R. - Egypt	Total	82,123 2,933 10,358 32,167 6,496	79,545 N.A. 3,700 32,371 6,081
27	Crude fertilizer, minerals Nes. of which Canada U.S.S.R. Czechoslovakia China Mainland	Total	26,531 154 10,584 4,415 2,588	29,307 108 14,290 4,781 N.A.

SITC Number	Commodities-Countries		1964	1965
28	Metalliferous ores, scrap of which U.S.S.R. India Yugoslavia Netherlands	Total	37,504 29,178 1,529 1,544 1,640	41,770 1,598 1,792 911 1,332
29	Crude Animal, vegetable matter Nes. of which Netherlands U.S.S.R. France Czechoslovakia	Total	8,154 1,223 1,145 725 514	9,872 1,104 797 145 542
32	Coal, coke, briquettes of which U.S.S.R. Czechoslovakia Poland Germany E.	Total	97,356 37,116 22,465 28,177 9,130	87,093 30,720 18,514 28,121 9,739
33	Petroleum and products of which U.S.S.R. Switzerland U.A.R. - Egypt Yugoslavia	Total	61,627 51,484 2,798 2,101 842	69,018 63,977 N.A. 1,122 N.A.
34	Gas natural and manufactured of which Romania	Total	2,798 2,786	2,584 2,500
35	Electric Energy of which U.S.S.R. Czechoslovakia Poland	Total	13,457 7,749 5,424 154	16,044 11,165 4,815 N.A.
41	Animal oils and fats of which U.S.A. Italy Norway U.S.S.R.	Total	2,433 109 563 508 336	3,084 218 126 661 466

SITC Number	Commodities-Countries		1964	1965
42	Fixed vegetable oil, fat	Total	5,067	6,716
	of which			
	U.S.S.R.		949	1,931
	Switzerland		951	955
	Germany Fed.		674	440
	Argentina		771	299
43	Processed animal vegetable oil etc.	Total	195	513
	of which			
	Germany Fed.		173	404
51	Chemicals elements, compounds	Total	50,288	55,854
	of which			
	U.S.S.R.		7,229	9,215
	Italy		6,011	10,406
	Germany E.		5,721	4,285
	Germany Fed.		4,346	4,588
52	Coal, petroleum etc. chemicals	Total	1,744	1,645
	of which			
	Italy		269	200
	U.S.S.R.		1,268	1,271
53	Dyes, tanning, colour production	Total	14,126	14,189
	of which			
	Germany Fed.		2,788	2,927
	Switzerland		1,575	1,543
	Czechoslovakia		1,964	1,656
	Germany E		1,303	1,527
54	Medicinal etc. products	Total	9,807	11,660
	of which			
	Germany Fed.		2,004	2,312
	France		1,497	2,132
	United Kingdom		1,334	1,194
	Denmark		935	783
55	Perfume, cleaning etc. products	Total	3,630	3,973
	of which			
	Germany E		2,080	2,019
	Cuba		276	130
	France		201	293
	Switzerland		175	313

SITC Number	Commodities-Countries		1964	1965
56	Fertilizers manufactured of which Austria U.S.S.R. Bulgaria Germany E	Total	25,614	19,024
			9,308	8,170
			5,059	4,192
			3,178	1,253
			2,408	2,474
58	Plastic materials etc. of which Germany Fed. Italy United Kingdom Netherlands	Total	12,809	12,870
			1,810	1,379
			2,130	2,237
			1,604	1,190
			1,525	1,820
59	Chemicals Nes. of which U.S.A. Germany E. Germany Fed. U.S.S.R.	Total	16,901	17,433
			177	303
			4,175	3,377
			2,665	2,633
			1,686	2,883
61	Leather, dressed fur, etc. of which Germany Fed. France Czechoslovakia Sweden	Total	2,984	3,709
			2,089	1,692
			246	N.A.
			155	N.A.
			135	250
62	Rubber manufactures Nes. of which U.S.S.R. Czechoslovakia Romania Germany E.	Total	7,653	7,344
			1,980	1,647
			1,905	1,542
			809	855
			584	1,054
63	Wood cork manufactures Nes. of which Austria Germany E Romania Czechoslovakia	Total	6,661	6,570
			1,360	N.A.
			1,504	1,455
			821	1,835
			455	416
64	Paper, paperboard and manufactures of which Austria Finland U.S.S.R. Yugoslavia	Total	23,813	31,141
			5,267	6,390
			3,932	3,356
			2,485	5,629
			1,460	1,667

SITC Number	Commodities-Countries		1964	1965
65	Textile Yarn, Fabric etc. of which Italy Germany E India Austria	Total	38,642 6,909 5,351 3,563 2,746	34,609 7,598 2,246 3,350 2,533
66	Non metal mineral manufactures Nes. of which Germany E Czechoslovakia Germany Fed. Romania	Total	14,511 3,792 2,039 1,786 1,525	15,406 4,020 1,527 2,588 1,195
67	Iron and Steel of which Czechoslovakia U.S.S.R. Poland Germany Fed.	Total	118,957 42,428 38,077 5,182 9,394	103,019 29,221 38,699 6,006 8,263
68	Non-ferrous metals of which U.S.A. U.S.S.R. United Kingdom Germany Fed.	Total	36,653 1,248 16,519 5,312 1,766	53,202 3,071 26,864 8,568 1,627
69	Metal manufactures Nes. of which Bulgaria U.S.S.R. Germany E. Czechoslovakia	Total	18,886 5,464 4,040 2,758 2,248	18,907 3,102 6,498 1,825 1,348
71	Machinery, non-electric of which U.S.A. U.S.S.R. Germany E Czechoslovakia	Total	291,519 103 138,016 32,881 29,695	253,521 104 114,750 34,976 26,806

SITC Number	Commodities-Countries		1964	1965
72	Electrical machinery of which	Total	37,803	48,106
	U.S.S.R.		10,076	14,179
	Germany E		7,504	12,802
	Germany Fed.		5,088	6,083
	Czechoslovakia		4,223	3,212
73	Transport equipment of which	Total	92,202	110,502
	U.S.S.R.		31,645	38,174
	Poland		16,400	14,539
	Germany E		14,220	17,517
	Czechoslovakia		12,255	15,067
81	Plumbing, heating, lighting equipment of which	Total	2,949	2,923
	Poland		1,000	774
	Bulgaria		712	659
	U.S.S.R.		412	429
	Germany E		293	381
82	Furniture of which	Total	12,617	10,505
	Germany E		4,367	3,312
	Poland		3,337	3,108
	Czechoslovakia		2,685	1,640
	Romania		1,635	1,253
83	Travel goods, handbags of which	Total	541	831
	Bulgaria		171	N.A.
	Germany E		164	377
84	Clothing of which	Total	3,833	3,304
	Germany E		1,704	1,095
	China mainland		446	290
	Austria		390	291
	Yugoslavia		380	N.A.
85	Footwear of which	Total	6,210	6,358
	Czechoslovakia		3,570	4,246
	Germany E		540	833
	U.A.R. Egypt		500	N.A.
	India		486	103

SITC Number	Commodities-Countries		1964	1965
86	Instruments, watches, clocks	Total	23,327	23,548
	of which			
	U.S.A.		108	130
	Germany E		9,545	9,062
	U.S.S.R.		4,912	4,746
	Germany Fed		1,848	2,588
89	Miscellaneous manufactured goods Nes.	Total	19,316	20,631
	of which			
	U.S.A.		252	256
	Germany E		5,445	5,527
	Czechoslovakia		2,673	1,348
	Romania		1,718	605

Source: United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics

APPENDIX B

EXPORTS OF HUNGARY BY SELECTED COMMODITIES AND COUNTRIES

1964-1965

(THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLARS)

SITC Number	Commodities-Countries		1964	1965
00	Live animals	Total	38,436	57,669
	of which			
	Italy		21,629	24,465
	Germany Fed		8,533	16,974
	Switzerland		2,369	3,203
	Austria		1,512	1,991
01	Meat and preparations	Total	65,104	75,740
	of which			
	Czechoslovakia		15,003	14,902
	Germany E		13,693	11,779
	U.S.S.R.		8,551	10,926
	Italy		6,381	9,283
02	Dairy Products and eggs	Total	13,476	17,390
	of which			
	Germany E		3,638	3,838
	Czechoslovakia		1,774	2,378
	United Kingdom		1,515	1,726
	Italy		1,325	1,861
03	Fish and preparations	Total	1,525	1,643
	of which			
	Germany Fed.		231	122
	Czechoslovakia		578	436
	Germany E		332	381
04	Cereals and preparations	Total	9,100	16,820
	of which			
	U.S.S.R.		2,358	7,327
	Czechoslovakia		2,028	1,583
	Switzerland		2,013	2,981
	Germany E		980	1,334

SITC Number	Commodities-Countries		1964	1965
05	Fruit and vegetables	Total	88,266	95,757
	of which			
	U.S.S.R.		27,067	25,601
	Czechoslovakia		12,872	13,519
	Germany E		22,167	22,006
	Germany Fed		9,587	12,005
06	Sugar and preps honey	Total	22,480	14,651
	of which			
	Italy		4,832	349
	Germany Fed.		3,640	1,369
	Greece		1,726	185
	Iran		1,600	N.A.
07	Coffee tea cocoa spices	Total	1,743	8,006
	of which			
	U.S.A.		450	119
	Germany Fed.		508	2,052
	Austria		128	420
	Switzerland		462	405
08	Animal feeding stuff	Total	1,743	2,621
	of which			
	U.S.A.		450	N.A.
	Germany Fed		508	751
	Austria		128	282
	Switzerland		462	745
09	Miscellaneous food preparations	Total	3,795	4,798
	of which			
	Germany Fed		263	394
	U.S.S.R.		1,233	1,563
	Czechoslovakia		1,560	2,469
	Germany E		533	120
11	Beverages	Total	22,897	29,888
	of which			
	U.S.A.		106	130
	U.S.S.R.		8,180	12,127
	Czechoslovakia		3,172	4,177
	Germany E		7,034	8,546
	Poland		1,724	1,841

SITC Number	Commodities-Countries		1964	1965
12	Tobacco and manufactures of which	Total	8,113	8,462
	Austria		2,130	1,097
	Switzerland		1,014	858
	U.S.S.R.		2,245	3,726
	France		715	929
21	Hides, skins, furs undressed of which	Total	1,054	1,652
	Germany Fed		237	415
	Italy		202	N.A.
	Switzerland		470	452
	Czechoslovakia		104	N.A.
22	Oil seeds, nuts, kernels of which	Total	4,130	2,533
	Germany Fed.		1,358	934
	United Kingdom		931	N.A.
	Poland		335	402
	Switzerland		314	206
24	Wood lumber and cork of which	Total	9,247	10,362
	Germany Fed		3,242	3,558
	Greece		1,226	1,810
	Spain		925	1,109
	Israel		882	259
25	Pulp and Waste paper of which	Total	1,811	2,032
	Germany Fed		268	289
	Austria		175	241
	Yugoslavia		166	461
	Germany E		1,199	641
26	Textile fibres of which	Total	13,876	12,086
	U.S.A.		171	112
	United Kingdom		5,956	2,079
	Switzerland		3,144	3,951
	Italy		1,412	2,092
27	Crude Fertilizer, minerals Nes of which	Total	3,417	3,567
	Czechoslovakia		582	497
	Italy		459	133
	Netherlands		492	477
	Germany		398	447

SITC Number	Commodities-Countries		1964	1965
28	Metalliferous ores, scrap	Total	25,245	27,919
	of which			
	Czechoslovakia		4,225	3,718
	Poland		7,390	8,357
	U.S.S.R.		3,953	6,340
	Germany E		3,561	2,699
29	Crude animal vegetable matter Nes.	Total	8,165	9,660
	of which			
	Germany Fed.		1,880	2,565
	Czechoslovakia		744	793
	Germany E		711	828
	U.S.S.R.		709	825
32	Coal, coke, briquettes	Total	3,376	2,945
	of which			
	Italy		184	223
	Austria		1,894	1,821
	U.S.S.R.		952	888
	Czechoslovakia		280	N.A.
33	Petroleum and products	Total	19,698	19,132
	of which			
	Austria		4,574	3,669
	Poland		4,010	5,289
	U.S.S.R.		2,657	2,693
	Czechoslovakia		2,164	2,265
35	Electric Energy	Total	449	1,769
	of which			
	Czechoslovakia		212	N.A.
	Poland		132	N.A.
	Romania		N.A.	801
	Germany E		N.A.	468
41	Animal oils and fats	Total	3,196	1,661
	of which			
	U.S.S.R.		2,865	956
	Poland		291	543

SITC Number	Commodities-Countries		1964	1965
42	Fixed vegetable oil, fat of which Austria Switzerland Czechoslovakia Morocco	Total	8,487	8,184
			2,560	2,370
			1,656	1,277
			1,048	987
			984	1,898
51	Chemical elements, compounds of which U.S.S.R. India Czechoslovakia Brazil	Total	18,423	20,642
			10,798	8,965
			1,358	1,926
			1,488	1,907
			601	559
53	Dyes, tanning, colour production of which U.S.S.R. India Yugoslavia Romania	Total	3,662	4,620
			1,680	1,589
			686	839
			244	386
			220	389
54	Medicinal etc. products of which U.S.A. U.S.S.R. Germany E Poland	Total	56,952	64,629
			296	222
			34,637	38,690
			6,655	6,695
			2,381	3,128
55	Perfume, cleaning etc. products of which Germany Fed. Poland India	Total	1,001	1,995
			187	205
			107	162
			102	N.A.
56	Fertilizers manufactured of which Bulgaria Italy Czechoslovakia China Mainland	Total	4,835	12,929
			1,347	1,369
			1,694	1,432
			717	4,052
			540	159
57	Explosives, pyrotechnical products of which Romania India Czechoslovakia	Total	1,992	1,643
			284	N.A.
			1,287	920
			N.A.	168

SITC Number	Commodities-Countries		1964	1965
58	Plastic materials etc. of which India U.S.S.R. Czechoslovakia Turkey	Total	2,621 867 755 500 306	1,681 383 N.A. 582 461
59	Chemicals Nes. of which U.S.S.R. Czechoslovakia Netherlands Germany Fed.	Total	4,062 1,080 660 424 399	3,918 1,130 N.A. N.A. 199
61	Leather, dressed fur, etc. of which Netherlands U.S.S.R. Poland Austria	Total	3,212 883 450 324 452	4,044 688 605 633 390
62	Rubber manufactures Nes of which U.S.S.R. Czechoslovakia Yugoslavia Cuba	Total	9,074 5,609 1,547 651 222	8,894 5,093 1,896 581 N.A.
63	Wood, cork manufactures Nes of which Israel Austria Netherlands United Kingdom	Total	1,650 576 228 176 148	1,888 460 435 151 135
65	Textile yarn, fabric etc. of which U.S.A. U.S.S.R. United Kingdom Netherlands	Total	69,451 200 18,975 5,647 2,906	74,198 576 18,007 4,608 2,349

SITC Number	Commodities - Countries		1964	1965
66	Non metal mineral manufactures Nes of which	Total	12,744	17,380
	U.S.A.		179	177
	Canada		264	360
	Yugoslavia		2,618	2,310
	U.S.S.R.		2,343	2,799
67	Iron and steel of which	Total	96,453	101,605
	Czechoslovakia		35,634	32,780
	Romania		6,968	4,010
	India		6,155	4,384
	Germany Fed		6,618	5,111
68	Non ferrous metals of which	Total	14,161	18,418
	U.S.A.		954	1,171
	Czechoslovakia		3,439	2,441
	United Kingdom		2,657	4,887
	Poland		1,546	1,281
69	Metal manufactures Nes of which	Total	49,110	45,355
	U.S.S.R.		28,915	23,335
	Germany E.		3,940	5,667
	Czechoslovakia		2,942	3,466
	Yugoslavia		2,784	2,424
71	Machinery, non-electric of which	Total	193,341	202,223
	U.S.S.R.		90,819	103,136
	Poland		24,046	24,357
	Czechoslovakia		17,794	23,489
	Romania		14,391	8,396
72	Electrical machinery of which	Total	92,793	110,908
	U.S.S.R.		45,761	49,656
	Romania		9,980	5,685
	Czechoslovakia		8,586	14,094
	Germany E		5,284	7,986

SITC Number	Commodities-Countries		1964	1965
73	Transport equipment	Total	165,799	176,550
	of which			
	U.S.A.		149	328
	U.S.S.R.		93,395	83,801
	Germany E		21,589	25,008
	Poland		17,270	19,443
81	Plumbing, heating, lighting equipment	Total	1,860	1,665
	of which			
	U.S.S.R.		394	382
	Poland		231	185
	Greece		210	159
	Germany Fed.		186	192
82	Furniture	Total	7,905	10,850
	of which			
	U.S.S.R.		4,822	6,270
	Poland		526	1,310
	Czechoslovakia		499	728
	Belgium Luxembourg		429	471
83	Travel goods, handbags	Total	4,452	4,820
	of which			
	Belgium Luxembourg		182	234
	Denmark		104	N.A.
	Sweden		202	243
	U.S.S.R.		3,467	3,742
84	Clothing	Total	51,466	65,622
	of which			
	U.S.S.R.		33,569	42,879
	Netherlands		2,128	2,491
	United Kingdom		2,232	1,844
	Germany Fed.		1,309	1,398
85	Footwear	Total	33,271	39,437
	of which			
	U.S.S.R.		17,513	18,412
	Poland		5,630	6,702
	Czechoslovakia		4,134	5,143
	Germany E		1,534	3,593

SITC Number	Commodities-Countries		1964	1965
86	Instruments, watches, clocks	Total	36,589	40,113
	of which			
	U.S.A.		231	N.A.
	U.S.S.R.		25,343	25,926
	Czechoslovakia		2,138	2,395
	Poland		1,011	1,241
89	Miscellaneous manufactured goods Nes	Total	29,007	34,544
	of which			
	U.S.A.		1,214	1,550
	Canada		255	348
	U.S.S.R.		5,462	7,112
	Czechoslovakia		3,777	4,950

Source: United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics

APPENDIX C

CANADIAN EXPORTS TO HUNGARY, 1965-66

CLASS	COUNTRY AND COMMODITY	JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1965		JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1966	
		QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE
			\$		\$
630	BABY CHICKS NO	10,750	15,530	2,000	5,184
6169	WHEAT, EXCEPT SEED N E S BU	2,735,172	5,233,786		
20110	CATTLE HIDES, RAW NO	35,017	330,697	142,069	1,694,170
20120	CALF AND KIP SKINS, RAW NO	14,226	103,325	22,185	212,022
20238	FUR SKINS, MINK, RANCH NO	40	1,200	1,184	11,840
20245	FUR SKINS, MUSKRAT NO			1,919	3,408
21109	CLOVER SEED N E S LB	2,300	4,000		
24259	WOOL & FINE HAIR WASTE MATERIAL NES LB	27,445	4,757	47,464	7,327
25330	COPPER SCRAP CWT	26,177	1,037,205		
27120	ASBESTOS MILLED FIBRES, GROUP 3 GR. TON	55	20,350	77	28,490
27977	SULPHUR, CRUDE OR REFINED N E S TON	74,978	1,512,993	44,477	1,177,415
29119	TEXTILE RAGS N E S CWT	1,132	20,096	2,002	29,526
31039	FURS, DRESSED, MINK				760
31089	FURS, DRESSED N E S		10,600		86,551
37659	BROAD WOVEN FABRICS OF 1 SYN. FIBRE LB			880	2,000
38429	NARROW FABRICS LB	116	180	23	150
38999	TEXTILE FABRICATED MATERIALS N E S				350
40535	RADIOACTIVE ELEMENTS AND ISOTOPES		150		
42499	PLASTIC & SYN RUBBER NOT SHAPED NES		1,071		
42999	INDUS. CHEM SPECIALTIES & EXPLOSIVE				245
46599	BASIC HARDWARE N E S				161
49055	ROOT AND SHOE CUT STOCK & FINDINGS		789		
50059	INDUS. FURNACES, KILNS, OVENS & PTS NO			1	500
50099	GEN. PURPOSE INDUS. MACHY & PTS NES		2,222		
55119	WHEEL TRACTORS, NEW AND USED NO			1	565
55199	TRACTORS & PARTS & ATTACHMENTS NES NO	1	18,000		
61199	VEHICLES AND PARTS N E S NO			1	100
63057	COMMERCIAL COMMUNICATION EQUIP NES		289		
65029	WARM AIR CENTRAL HEATING EQUIPMENT		385		
70029	ELECTRICITY-MEASURING INSTR & PARTS				14,677
70079	LAB. OPTICAL INSTR. EQUIP & PTS NES		9,000		9,563
73037	OVERCOATS AND OUTDOOR JACKETS NO			27	500
78079	FUR GOODS, APPAREL				350
78099	APPAREL AND APPAREL ACCESSORIES NES				330
83026	SKATES, ICE PAIR	8,335	13,128		
83099	SPORTING RECREATION EQUIP & PTS NES		972		
87019	BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS FOR HUMANS				325
87049	VITAMINS AND PREP., PHARM. GRADE		252		126
87099	MEDICINAL & PHARMACEUTICAL PROD NES		459		
88069	HEARING AIDS ORTHOPAEDIC APPL & PTS		280		
89039	BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS		165		
89099	PRINTED MATTER N E S		141		
96005	BUTTONS NEEDLES PINS NOTIONS & PTS.		6,102		2,427
96020	ANTIQUES AND COLLECTORS ITEMS N E S		550		193
96099	MISCELLANEOUS END PRODUCTS N E S				350
97075	SHIPMENTS OF LESS THAN \$100.00 EACH		3,368		3,395
			8,352,042		3,293,000

SOURCE: D.B.S. Trade of Canada

APPENDIX D

CANADIAN IMPORTS FROM HUNGARY, 1965-1966

CLASS	COUNTRY AND COMMODITY	JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1965		JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1966	
		QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE
			\$		\$
1780	MEAT STEWS AND DINNERS, CANNED LB N	7,350	2,614	24,338	7,798
1799	MEAT & MEAT PREPARATIONS CANNED NES LB N	29,836	8,881	13,364	4,421
5149	CHEESE N E S CWT			111	4,211
5509	HONEY LB	3,502	808	16,254	4,170
7892	JAMS, JELLIES AND PRESERVES, CANNED LB	50,400	8,538	84,051	14,417
7899	FRUITS AND PRODUCTS, CANNED N E S LB	25,455	2,700	5,400	816
9799	VEG. DRIED PRESERVED NOT CANNED NES LB	71,396	16,612	60,333	15,070
9899	VEGETABLES & VEG JUICES, CANNED NES LB	33,071	6,408	3,510	606
9915	PICKLES PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE LB N	14,138	1,793	156,408	17,590
10420	CHOCOLATE CONFECTIONERY N E S LB	16,537	6,862	36,249	17,164
10475	SOFT DRINK CONCENTRATES AND SYRUPS GAL	2,897	6,262	2,280	4,760
10499	SUGAR PREP. AND CONFECTIONERY N E S LB	44,028	5,797	82,037	13,498
11469	PIMENTO, GROUND OR UNGROUND LB	160,223	85,583	182,297	102,457
11499	SPICES, SPICE HERBS SPICE SEEDS NES LB	1,103	525		
14159	SOUPS, SOUP MIXES AND BASES N E S LB N			12,629	2,304
14699	FOOD PREPARATIONS N E S LB	24,191	3,614	2,200	464
17230	GRAPE WINES, STILL GAL	14,157	65,610		
17239	GRAPE WINES, STILL, TABLE STRENGTH GAL			19,593	68,961
17249	GRAPE WINES, STILL, DESSERT N E S GAL			1,741	11,477
17310	BRANDY P GAL			701	3,467
17360	LIQUEURS P GAL	4,617	36,701	4,166	29,365
20999	CRUDE ANIMAL AND FISH PROD INED NES LB		1,015		
21109	CLOVER SEED LB	3,424	2,671		
21950	BROOM CORN CWT	3,005	39,821	1,544	39,736
21974	CRUDE HERBS & PLANT PT FOR MEDICINE LB		2,109		2,880
31069	FURS, DRESSED, SHEEP AND LAMB LB				3,802
31099	FUR PLATES MATS ETC DRESSED OR DYED LB				804
36402	COTTON YARN FOR THREAD MANUFACTURE LB	16,460	14,561		
36405	COTTON THREAD FOR SEWING LB	7,816	8,828	5,699	5,854
37302	DUCK AND ALLIED FABRICS, COTTON LB			4,356	2,927
37313	DRILL TWILL WARP SATEEN COTTON UNBL LB			2,794	1,441
37335	BROADCLOTH & LIGHT WT POPLIN COT BL LB			3,918	2,969
37338	BROADCLOTH & LT WT POPLIN COT COLOR LB			4,189	2,773
37343	PRINT CLOTH & SHEETING COTTON UNBL LB	19,442	9,326	89,883	50,097
37345	PRINT CLOTH & SHEETING COT BLEACHED LB			91,225	62,104
37348	PRINT CLOTH & SHEETING COT COLORED LB	29,715	22,565	114,650	97,230
37358	FLANNEL NAPPED FABRIC COTTON COLOR LB	14,657	11,388		
37362	DENIMS, COTTON LB			7,024	4,721
37366	GINGHAMS, COTTON LB			259,124	303,449
37382	CORDUOYS, COTTON LB			34,976	24,564
37389	PILE FABRICS, COTTON N E S LB			21,583	14,575
37393	BROAD WOVEN FABRICS COTTON UNBL NES LB			10,307	6,193
37395	BROAD WOVEN FABRICS COTTON BL N E S LB	10,071	7,041	11,856	8,604
37398	BROAD WOVEN FABRICS COT COLORED NES LB	17,372	19,861	47,819	34,656
37440	LINEN BROAD WOVEN FABRICS LB	17,538	11,258	44,266	29,771
37519	RAYON BROAD WOVEN FABRICS LB	20,725	22,640	53,609	38,487
37789	BROAD WOVEN FAB. MIXED FIBRES N E S LB	2,328	1,559	15,479	8,901
38319	BRAIDS, NON-ELASTIC LB			3,326	5,598
38609	LACE FABRICS LB	9,193	10,065	15,717	21,337
38619	EMBROIDERED AND ORNAMENTED FABRICS LB			225	985
40499	METALLIC SALTS OF INORG. ACIDS NES CWT			1,661	5,309
41299	ORGANO-INORGANIC COMPOUNDS N E S CWT	54	17,771	55	13,169
44502	PLATES CARB STEEL 60 IN OR LESS NES CWT	1,833	5,399		
44620	STRUCT SHAPE STEEL INTERMEDIATE NES CWT	4,262	19,303		
44630	STRUCT SHAPES STEEL, BAR SIZE N E S CWT	9,008	38,726		
45149	ALUMINUM & ALLOY FABRICATO MAT. NES				787
46556	PADLOCKS, INCLUDING KEYS		823		4,604
46928	METAL PARTS FOR JEWELLERY N E S		2,487		4,807
47362	GLASS ARTICLES TO BE CUT, MOUNTED		1,271		
50989	INDUSTRIAL SPRAYING EQUIPMENT & PTS				1,454
52309	METAL MILLING MACHINES AND PARTS NO			1	1,344
52329	MACHINE TOOLS METALWORKING & PT NES				1,367
54449	MACH & PTS FOR PREPARING CROPS NES NO			1	806
51108	BICYCLES NO	6,204	87,871	11,149	149,072
51120	PARTS AND ACCESS. FOR BICYCLES NES		803		688
42129	TIRES, BICYCLE MOTORCYCLE PNEU. NEW NO	5,000	2,798		
63749	RADIO RECEIVING SETS NES, EXC. PTS NO	125	2,736		
63790	PHONOGRAPH RECORDS AND BLANKS NO	2,761	3,163	3,609	3,852
43202	INCANDESCENT LAMPS, LARGE NO			160,750	13,298
72993	SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS AND PARTS		11,852		33,444
72996	GEOPHYSICAL MINERL PROSP EQUIP & PT				650
74712	FURNITURE, WOODEN, HHOLD, NOT UPHOL		892		2,964
74072	MATTRESSES NO	3,299	10,401	16,394	37,098
74076	PICTURE AND PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES NO			24	511
75595	CHESTS, KITS AND SETS OF HAND TOOLS				9,325
74113	BROOMS AND WHISKS DOZ	33,280	42,413	29,635	41,046
74124	PAINT AND VARNISH BRUSHES DOZ	3,300	7,698	2,913	4,305
74149	BRUSHES N E S, AND MOPS		5,534		6,987

APPENDIX D - continued

CLASS	COUNTRY AND COMMODITY	JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1965		JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1966	
		QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE
			\$		\$
	HUNGARY CON				
78149	UNDERWEAR N E S NO	10,772	2,214	18,000	3,456
78319	OVERCOATS AND OUTDOOR JACKETS NO	47,994	178,487	10,663	66,535
78323	DRESSES JUMPERS COTTON EXC KNITTED NO			2,400	1,994
78324	DRESSES JUMPERS SYN FIBRE EXC KNIT NO			23	366
78328	SPORTS COATS AND BLAZERS NO	15,257	37,777	11,253	28,375
78332	PANTS & BREECHES, MENS & BOYS, WOOL NO	6,000	7,818		
78333	PANTS & BREECHES, MENS & BOYS, COT. NO	3,301	5,852	1,120	1,714
78337	RAINCOATS N E S NO	2,000	1,328	602	474
78341	SHIRTS, COTTON, EXCEPT KNITTED NO	5,280	4,120	16,800	10,500
78352	PANTS SLACKS WOMENS CHILDS EXC KNIT NO			1,200	973
78369	SUITS, FINE SLACK & SPORT, EXC KNIT NO	450	1,842	2,455	7,777
78399	OUTERWEAR, EXCEPT KNITTED N E S NO	175	878	1,800	1,816
78470	SWEATERS CARDG KNIT WOOL MENS BOYS NO			5,720	10,115
78471	SWEATERS CARDG KNIT WOOL WOMEN GIRL NO			7,608	5,302
78472	SWEATERS CARDG KNIT WOOL CHILDRENS NO			12,810	19,163
78478	SWEATERS & CARDIGANS KNIT SYN FIBRE NO			22,459	30,731
78479	SWEATERS & CARDIGANS, KNITTED N E S NO	100	771	150,258	42,447
78485	SHIRTS & SWEATSHIRTS KNITTED COTTON NO	217,200	73,351	421,704	131,046
78499	OUTERWEAR, KNITTED N E S NO	4,430	9,745	6,001	13,004
78649	HEADWEAR N E S DOZ			67	451
78665	GLOVES AND MITTENS, WOVEN N E S OZ PR	2,915	4,616	3,500	4,926
78680	GLOVES AND MITTENS, LEATHER OZ PR	114	4,618	3,326	72,197
78689	GLOVES, WORK & SPECIAL PURPOSE NES OZ PR	5,100	6,235	78,326	111,651
78809	FUR GOODS, APPAREL NO	205	8,961	1,944	105,509
78902	HANDKERCHIEFS, COTTON DOZ	75,640	38,709	76,600	44,588
78952	WOMENS HANDBAGS AND PURSES DOZ	431	6,789	350	4,051
78999	APPAREL ACCESSORIES N E S		6,845		3,620
79012	BOOTS & SHOES MENS & BOYS LAST-MADE PAIR	870	1,908	4,065	9,026
79014	BOOTS SHOES WOMEN & GIRLS LAST-MADE PAIR			4,625	8,456
79046	UTILITY FOOTWEAR, FABRIC TOPS PAIR			10,080	5,393
80061	TOILET SOAP LB	6,594	1,252		
81027	COSTUME JEWELLERY N E S		669		2,897
81049	SILVERWARE AND GOLDWARE N E S		404		1,894
82023	ALARM CLOCKS N E S NO	22,000	19,126	11,800	10,304
83269	GLOVES PROTEC HEADGEAR ATHLETIC NES				1,280
83289	SPORTING RECREATION EQUIP & PTS NES		1,713		3,217
83701	PLAYING CARDS IN PACKS PACK	6,480	520	12,000	1,043
83748	TOY FURNITURE & HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT		2,160		793
83789	TOYS AND PARTS N E S		6,195		36,658
84422	AXMINSTER RUG MATS RUNNER WOOL HAIR SQ FT			2,156	2,620
84432	ORIENTAL RUGS, GENUINE SQ FT			18,040	21,175
84439	RUGS CARPETS RUNNERS WOOL HAIR NES SQ FT	13,894	15,427	2,498	1,182
84483	HEMP, JUTE & SISAL MATS AND MATTING SQ FT			38,079	3,677
84645	SHEETS, BED, EXCEPT RUBBER NO			13,874	12,222
84650	PILLOW CASES, TEXTILE NO			4,800	964
84711	TABLECLOTHS LB	8,811	8,880	139,450	106,621
84715	TABLE NAPKINS, TEXTILE LB			1,092	1,127
84728	TABLE SETS LB			6,891	6,298
84805	TOWELS, COTTON LB			41,468	32,082
84807	TOWELS, LINEN LB	22,534	15,074	171,102	101,636
84810	TOWELS N E S LB			4,003	2,461
84999	HOUSE FURNISHINGS AND SUPPLIES NES				25,771
85007	COOKING UTENSILS, ALUMINUM & PARTS		865		3,563
85062	TABLEWARE, CERAMIC		3,926		4,328
85063	TUMBLER & STEWWARE GLASS OR CRYSTAL		202,950		317,640
85064	TABLEWARE, GLASS N E S		56,921		92,158
86608	MATCHES EXCEPT BOOK MATCHES				2,366
86640	SMOKERS ACCESSORIES N E S		5,531		11,385
86712	TRAYS		3,309		3,142
86716	HHOLD BASKETS BOXES CANS & BAGS NES		9,725		28,219
86728	ART AND DECORATIVE WARE, CHINA		578		1,434
86730	ART AND DECORATIVE WARE, GLASS		8,078		9,906
86732	ART AND DECORATIVE WARE N E S		3,144		6,657
87134	CORTICAL HORMONES				742
87299	ANTIBIOTICS N E S		1,307		4,752
87405	ASCORBIC ACID, VITAMIN C, AND SALTS				3,603
87812	VETERINARY BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS		5,907		
87889	ANTIBIOTIC, VITAMIN FEED SUPPLEMENT		9,110		7,134
87930	NARCOTICS OZ	5	27		
87950	SULFONAMIDES AND THEIR SALTS		2,213		1,480
87999	MEDICINAL & PHARMACEUTICAL PROD NES		4,419		3,119
88036	SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES, COMPLETE NO	792	502		
88039	OPHTHALMIC GOODS N E S				3,857
89329	DICTIONARIES ENCYCLOPAEDIAS ATLANTIS		306		
89341	BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS NES EXC ENGLISH		1,546		2,007
89349	BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS N E S				3,916
89424	GREETING CARDS				542
89599	PRINTED MATTER N E S		800		
91569	SENSITIZED PHOTO PAPER & CLOTH NES		1,916		
91813	MOTION PICTURE FILM, SOLD, EXPOSED			7,618	1,217
92199	MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND PARTS N E S		551		
93001	SHOTGUNS NO	274	9,777	1,695	56,776
93016	FIREARMS, NON-MILITARY NES & PARTS NO	500	1,956	9,554	39,617
93019	AMMUNITION, NON-MILITARY USE & PTS		946		
94418	BUTTONS, PLASTIC GROSS	1,590	598	9	432
94608	PAINTINGS AND PASTELS, MADE BY HAND NO	1,103	14,948	505	10,797
94620	SCULPTURES AND STATUES, ORIGINAL NO			1	748
94630	ANTIQUES AT LEAST 100 YEARS OLD NES				5,229
94640	COLLECTIONS & COLLECTORS ITEMS NES		10,112		8,624

APPENDIX D - continued

CLASS	COUNTRY AND COMMODITY	JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1965		JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1966	
		QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE
94958	VACUUM BOTTLES AND JUGS AND PARTS NO				
94966	NON-ELEC LIGHTING FIXTURES & PT NES			18,291	3,773
94999	MISCELLANEOUS END PRODUCTS N E S		3,343		1,390
95036	SHIPPING CONTAINERS GLASS & PTS NES		13,997		4,852
95078	PLASTIC BOTTLES, VIALS & AMPOULES		254		
96129	RUBBER END PRODUCTS N E S				3,011
96156	TENTS		1,295		
96159	TEXTILE END PRODUCTS N E S			50	1,603
97010	IMPORT PACKING, RE-USABLE NOT DESCR		275		
97030	GOODS RETURNED WITHIN FIVE YEARS		3,856		3,999
97075	SHIPMENTS OF LESS THAN \$200.00 EACH		1,980		450
			40,757		98,188
			1,607,966		3,308,595

SOURCE: D. B. S. Trade of Canada

APPENDIX E

FOREIGN TRADE ORGANIZATION IN HUNGARY

FOREIGN TRADE ORGANIZATIONS

- Agrimpex:** Budapest 62, P.O.B. 278; agricultural products.
- Artex:** Budapest 62, P.O.B. 167; household and sports goods, toys and musical instruments.
- Budavox:** Budapest 62, P.O.B. 267; telecommunication.
- Chemokomplex:** Budapest 62, P.O.B. 141; machines and equipment for the Chemical Industry.
- Chemolimpe:** Budapest 5, P.O.B. 121; chemicals, paints.
- Elektroimpex:** Budapest 62, P.O.B. 296; telecommunication and precision articles.
- Ferunion:** Budapest V, Mérleg u. 4 (P.O.B. 612); tools, building materials.
- Ganz:** Budapest V, Gusszev u. 25 (P.O.B. 5); electric meters.
- Ganz- Mávag:** Budapest 70, P.O.B. 136; railway rolling stock, hydraulic equipment.
- Hungarian Railway Carriage and Machine Works (Győr):** Budapest V, Guszer u. 25; rolling-stock.
- Hungarofilm:** Budapest V, Báthory u. 10 (P.O.B. 5); films.
- Hungarofruct:** Budapest VI, Munkácsy Mihály u. 19; fruits and vegetables.
- Hungarotex:** Budapest V, József Nádor tér. 5-6 (P.O.B. 100); textiles.
- Komplex:** Budapest V, Dorottya u. 6 (P.O.B. 125); factory equipment).
- Konsumex:** Budapest 4, P.O.B. 367; barter trade company.
- Kultura:** Budapest 62, P.O. Box 149; books and newspapers, gramophone records.
- Licencia (Hungarian Company for the Commercial Exploitation of Inventions):** Budapest V, P.O. Box 207; commercial inventions.
- Lignimpex:** Budapest 62 (P.O.B. 323); timber, paper and fuel.
- Mafracht:** Budapest V, Kristóf tér 2 (P.O.B. 250); shipping agency.
- Masped:** Budapest V, Kristóf tér 2 (P.O.B. 123); international forwarding and carriage.
- Mavad:** Budapest V, Honvéd u. 16 (P.O.B. 551); live game and shooting agency.
- Medicor:** Budapest 62, P.O.B. 150; medical instruments and X-ray apparatus.
- Medimpex:** Budapest V, P.O.B. 126, pharmaceutical products.
- Mert:** Budapest 62, P.O.B. 542; quality control of import and export goods.
- Metalimpex:** Budapest 62, P.O.B. 330; metals.
- Metrimpex:** Budapest V, Nádor u. 21 (P.O.B. 202), instruments, precision and surgical.
- Mineralimpex:** Budapest 62, P.O.B. 130; mineral oil products.
- Mogürt:** Budapest 62, P.O.B. 249; motor vehicles.
- Monimpex:** Budapest V, Tükör u. 4; wines and spirits, farinaceous foods.
- Nikex:** Budapest 4, P.O.B. 103; heavy industry.
- Pannonia:** Budapest 62, P.O.B. 354; bicycles and sewing machines and parts.
- Philatelia Hungarica:** Budapest V, P.O. Box 600; stamps.
- Presto:** Budapest V, P.O. Box 120; advertising, publicity, public relations.
- Tannimpex:** Budapest 62, P.O.B. 406; hides, leather and furs.
- Technoimpex:** Budapest 62, P.O.B. 183; machine tools, combustion and agricultural engines.
- Terimpex:** Budapest V, Károlyi utca 9 (P.O.B. 251); cattle and agricultural products.
- Tesco:** Budapest 5, P.O.B. 101; organization for international technical and scientific co-operation.
- Transelektro:** Budapest 62, P.O.B. 377; electrical equipment.
- United Incandescent Lamp and Electrical Co. Ltd.:** Újpest 4; light sources, electron devices and vacuum technical machinery.

SOURCE: The Europa Yearbook

APPENDIX F

Public Holidays in Hungary

January 1 (New Year's Day)
Easter Monday
April 14 (Liberation Day)
May 1 (May Day)
August 20 (Constitution Day)
November 7 (October Revolution Day)
December 25 (Christmas)

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency unit is the forint.

1 forint = 100 fillers

Notes: Forints 100, 50, 20, 10

Coins: Fillers 50, 20, 10, 5: Forints 5, 2, 1.

Value of Canadian dollar in forints (official) \$1 = 10.86

Value of Forint in Canadian dollar 1 Forint = \$0.0921

(Foreign Trade - at August 3, 1967)

